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Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE RAINES BALLOT BILL

Passed by the Assembly as Amended by the Committee.

A CONFERENCE CALLED BY THE SENATE

Mr. Sanger's Motion to Have His Bill Substituted for the Raines Measure Lost by a Big Majority.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Raines Ballot bill, which provides for the party-column ballot for use in elections, was passed by the Assembly this morning. The vote was 91 in favor to 5 against it.

Before the vote came on the passage of the measure, Mr. Sanger of Oneida made a fight for the bill which he introduced, but, although he showed considerable strength for his measure, a motion to substitute it for the Raines bill failed to pass.

The Raines bill, with the Conkling bill, which relates to the registration of voters, was the special order of the morning. As soon as the bills were taken up Mr. Sanger made his motion to substitute, and followed it with a speech in favor of his own measure. Mr. Sanger's bill is the one prepared by the City Club of New-York and indorsed by the Good Government Clubs in that city.

Mr. Sanger contended that the fundamental idea of the two bills was to be found in the attempt to solve the problem by giving the illiterate voter the privilege of exercising the right of franchise. The Raines bill provided that the illiterate voter should be allowed to take two persons into the booth who would mark his ballot. In opposition to the Raines bill was the Sanger bill. This provided that there should be a system of symbols, so simple that the illiterate voter could vote without assistance. The bill was favored by many of the best lawyers in the country, and it had been drafted after much careful thought.

The Sanger bill, Mr. Robbins claimed, was purely an experiment. It had never been tried by any State or country, and the time for it was not ripe. The bill which Mr. Robbins would like to have become a law was one which, unlike the Raines bill, would prevent any one from going into the booth with a voter. Still, so far as his researches had gone, Mr. Robbins could not decide upon a bill which would do justice and maintain the secrecy of the ballot and at the same time protect the illiterate voter. The bill which was the nearest to those ideas was the Raines bill.

Mr. Niles considered the Raines bill an unconstitutional one because it permitted some one to go into the booth with the voter and did not give the secrecy demanded by the law. If the House passed it, and it became a law, it would prove the laughing stock of the world. A ballot in the State of California had recently been declared unconstitutional because it did not protect the voters, and if New-York State did not go carefully it would place itself in the position of having a ballot accepted by it thrown out of court as useless. The Sanger bill, while maintaining the necessary secrecy, protected the illiterate voter.

Mr. Niles favored the Sanger bill and hoped it would be substituted for that of Senator Raines. The motion to substitute was lost by a vote of 24 yeas to 72 nays.

The Raines bill was then, without argument, placed upon its final passage.

On the roll call, Mr. Ainsworth said that the time was coming when the illiterate voter would be disfranchised and the courts would decide the refusal to allow him to vote to be constitutional.

It was the multiplicity of ballots that had hampered voting, Mr. Malby said, and as the Raines bill dispensed with the ballots to a great number, he voted yea. Still, the bill was by no means perfect.

An important revelation was made by Mr. Robbins, who called the attention of the House to the fact that it had been the idea of the House to enforce secrecy by compelling those who entered the booth with the voter to take an oath not to reveal what had been the action of the voter. This had not been done, although some few amendments had been made to the bill in committee. Mr. Robbins hoped that the Senate would non-concur in the Assembly amendments, so that a conference committee to perfect the bill could be appointed.

The bill was then passed by a vote of 98 to 5, the following voting in the negative: Messrs. Hennessy, Niles, Pavey, Schoepflin, and Wilds.

The Conkling bill, compelling the filing of a personal description of voters when they present themselves on registration days, was then passed.

In the evening session of the Assembly the Raines ballot bill came back from the Senate with the message that the Assembly amendments had not been concurred in, and requesting a conference committee. On motion of Mr. Ainsworth a conference committee on the part of the House was ordered.

THE BROOKLYN CHARITIES VETO

Jacob Worth Admits that It Is Valid and the Bill Is Dead.

ALBANY, May 2.—The machine Republicans who thought they were to strengthen their organization in Brooklyn by the Kings County Charities bill which Gov. Morton vetoed, could not help showing to-day how hard they were hit by the veto. Some of them estimate that the action of Gov. Morton in thus snubbing the Worth crowd will cost the party 10,000 votes in Brooklyn. They say there were that many voters who, in one way or another, were interested personally.

There is some wild talk that the officials named in the bill to appoint a Superintendent of Charities and Correction will test the questions involved in the lateness of the veto. Declarations have been made that the board will organize and attempt to take control of the department on the ground that the bill had become a law before the Governor signed his veto message. This proposed programme is not taken very seriously by the majority of the Republicans.

The veto message was read in the Assembly, although Mr. Schulz, who introduced the bill, protested that it came too late. Speaker Fish overruled the protest. Ex-Senator Worth of Brooklyn, who was most hurt by the veto, was on hand when the message was read. After it had been read Mr. Foley, the Democratic leader from New-York said there was doubt in the minds of many as to its validity. He reviewed the incidents of the previous day, and pointed out the evident Republican discord over the question.

Mr Ainsworth, for the Republicans, said that David B. Hill, when Governor, had often sent veto messages to the Assembly on the day when the bills would have become laws, and he thought this should be precedent enough for the Democrats present. Then the subject was dropped.

Jacob Worth is of the opinion that the veto is valid. "It has been charged," he said, "that this bill was drawn for political purposes. That is true. But I was not expecting to be the Commissioner if it had become a law. Some of the boys told me I'd have to take it. At any rate, if the bill had gone through the appointments under it would all have been made from regular organization men. We are a little weak in some of the wards, and we wanted to strengthen the organization.

"The veto is all valid enough. There will be no kick about it. I got several messages yesterday signed by Mr. Cole, asking me to come up and have the thing withdrawn, but I made up my mind I wouldn't do it. I thought I'd just let the Governor take the whole responsibility for the measure. I was

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POLITICAL TESTAMENT OF LEO XIII

The Papacy Has the Power to Dictate Conditions, and Its Line of Action Must be Followed Unaltered.

LONDON, May 2.—The Standard has obtained some details of a document which the Pope is said to have communicated to the Cardinals and the heads of orders. This document, The Standard is informed, has the form of a political testament.

It recalls the condition of the Papal See when Leo XIII. was elected. The apathy of the powers showed, it says, the necessity of the Papacy's taking a position which would prevent its absorption by the new order of things instituted in Rome.

Therefore continuous efforts were made to associate other governments with the Papacy in making such concessions as the times required. If appearances were not always favorable to this line of conduct, the document says, it has been gradually justified nevertheless by the facts, as any other line would have lowered the Papacy, which then would have been subjected to some power instead of remaining in a superior position.

The document continues, according to The Standard, substantially as follows:

"Even if temporal power has not been attained, the Papacy has arrived at a situation enabling it, when the opportune moment shall come, to dictate conditions, and the same calm, prudent line of action will conduce still further to that end if followed unaltered."

The document warmly appeals to the Cardinals, when they gather in any future conclave, to keep this ideal and continue this policy, as well as to hasten the election of the next Pope without allowing time for outside intrigues and the jealousy of powers to influence the Cardinals' votes and hamper the chosen one. The whole drift of the document is to secure the choice of a successor who will continue the present Pope's policy.

COMMANDER THAYER FEELS INDIGNANT

Thinks a Confederate Monument in Chicago Is an Insult.

BOSTON, May 2.—Department Commander Joseph A. Thayer has issued and forwarded to all the Grand Army posts of this State a "special letter," of which the following is a copy:

What seems to me to be a most extraordinary proceeding in this great Nation of ours, is advertised to take place at Chicago, on Memorial Day of this year, wherein a monument to the memory of the Confederate dead is to be dedicated. It was an outrage to every true Union man that the monument was ever erected; but now, insult is added to injury, by the selection of our Grand Army Sabbath, on which to consecrate a shaft set up to commemorate the deeds of men who did all in their power to destroy the Government, and which Government we fought to save, and this north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Comrades, the blood of our martyred Lincoln, of our noble Grant, and of all the men who struggled in freedom's cause, cries out in protest against this blasphemy.

It is not within my province to issue, in general orders, a command to our posts to take action condemning this proposed performance, but I sincerely hope that the comrades of this department will, in no uncertain manner, place themselves on record as resenting such exercises.

The dedication would have taken place one year ago, but for the fact that the funds to meet the expense could not be secured, and it was postponed. Is a shame and a wonder that it should come now, or ever. Bad as it is that any memorial should be raised to the perpetuation of the love of treason in any portion of our fair land, this is infinitely worse. And if we complain because those who fought on the other side still glorify their deeds, what shall we say of an Administration which loans, (a gift of this sort cannot be made,) cannon with which to decorate and embellish the ground on which this shaft stands?

That, as stated in the public press, has been done. Should all this take place, and we remain silent? I say no, a thousand times no.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Referring to the circular letter of Department Commander J. A. Thayer, Grand Army of the Republic, of Boston, protesting against the dedication of a monument in Chicago May 30 in memory of the Confederate dead R. H. Stewart, President of Camp 8, United Confederate Veterans, made this statement:

What a fool that man is. What a pity that such a man lives to dig up the hatchet which we have been trying for so long to bury for good and all. And why does he break out now? Where was this disturber last Winter when the blue sat at the table here in the Auditorium with the gray, and dined as their guests. This monument was being arranged for at that time.

It is being built by the ex-Confederate soldiers in memory of the brave dead, who, if alive today, would be true American citizens. Three-quarters of the money was subscribed in Chicago, and the rest came from the South.

It stands in Oakwood Cemetery, where lie the bodies of several thousand Confederate soldiers. They are buried on Government property, and perhaps for this reason Mr. Thayer would have their bones disturbed by removal. The Government has consented to loan us—American citizens—four guns to decorate this monument. We bought the carriages for the guns.

In Chicago there is perfect harmony between Grand Army of the Republic men and members of the ex-Confederate association. I hope that, with the exception of a few men like Thayer, the same feeli : exists in Massachusetts and the other States. There are no more loyal citizens in America than the ex-Confederates.

During the last strike in Chicago their association offered to take arms and assist in enforcing peace, and were ready to do so, and if there is ever a call for soldiers by the United States Government there will be none to respond more promptly with their muskets than the ex-Confederate veterans.

Chicago people generally do not sympathize with the views of Mr. Thayer.

AMBASSADOR RUNYON DECLINES

Will Not Accept the Nomination for Governor of New-Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., May 2.—William A. Cutler of this city gave out to-day a letter from Ambassador Theodore Runyon, sent from Berlin on April 13, in which the Ambassador declines to be the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Jersey. The letter is in response to another sent by Mr. Cutler, notifying Gen. Runyon that at a caucus of leading Democrats at Jersey City in March last it was decided that he was the most available man for the honor.

Mr. Runyon is sensible of the honor conferred, but adds that his diplomatic and other duties will prevent his return to the United States during the present year.

Child Killed by a Cable Car.

Margaret Coghlan, the two-and-a-half-year-old daughter of Policeman John Coghlan, of the West One Hundredth Street Police Station, was struck and almost instantly killed by a cable car in front of her home, 1,430 Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday morning.

The child's father had taken her out of doors to play, and, while he talked with a friend, she got into the street and was run down by the car before the gripman could stop it. Her father took her to the Manhattan Hospital, where she died. The gripman was arrested and held for examination to-day.

Kept Several Names in View.

Lillian Russell, having mortgaged her property at 318 West Seventy-seventh Street for $19,000, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, a search was begun yesterday in the United States District Court for any liens or judgments against her estate by the lawyers of the company.

The search was made under the several names of Lillian Russell, Lillian Leonard, Lillian Braham, Lillian Solomon, Lillian Chatterton, and Lillian Perugini.

Wages Advanced Thirty Per Cent.

NEW-CASTLE, Penn., May 2.—The 500 furnace men employed in the various iron furnaces in the vicinity of New-Castle last night gained the victory of their strike for the restoration of former wages. The total reductions aggregated 30 per cent. Work will be resumed at once.

THREE WEST SIDE FIRES

All in Apartment Houses in the Same Neighborhood.

FIREMEN APPEAR TO BE PUZZLED

Blazing Mattress Found in One Place and There Is Considerable Mystery as to How It Was Set on Fire.

Three apartment house fires in West Eighty-eighth Street and its immediate neighborhood, between Tuesday night and early yesterday morning, were of the typical incendiary character, as had been those of the month of April, one of which caused the death of a young servant in the Colonial Bank Building.

In the recent fires there was absence of robbery or the presence of strange persons in the houses on fire the moment discovery of danger to tenants was made.

In two instances so promptly were the outbreaks detected that there was no call made for the services of the Fire Department. In the other case the janitor of the house found out that somthing was amiss, and an alarm was struck, but the fire was confined to a corner of the cellar where it started. By all the fires not more than $20 damage was done.

The first fire started in the cellar of 211 West Eighty-eighth Street Tuesday evening. It had its origin in an empty coal bin, whose wood work was blazing when the discovery was made. Matches that had been lighted were on the floor of the cellar, and the fire appeared to have been started by setting fire to a broom which was used as a torch. The officials, however, classed this fire as a "coincidental mystery."

Soon after this fire was over another was burning just round the corner, at 575 Western Boulevard. It was in the cellar, and the evidences of arson were such as to compel Marshal Mitchel to return a verdict of "mischevious boys." A trunk in the cellar had a rope handle passed through holes. This handle had been cut and drawn out, and through the holes lighted matches had been dropped until the contents—papers and odds and ends—were on fire.

The fire of yesterday morning was as singular and yet as convincing as any that have occurred since the one in West One Hundred and Fifth Street, when the house was invaded by thieves before the firemen arrived, who appeared to act in concert. The house is 100 West Eighty-eighth Street, a new and costly structure, owned by ex-Controller Edward V. Loew, and known as the Cranmoor. James Foley, the janitor, has quarters in the basement, which has a cement floor, and is always kept clean of rubbish.

The house is closed at 10 P. M. daily to all except those who have pass keys, and the only way to secure admittance is by ringing the janitor's bell. While the roof scuttle is fastened with a catch on the inside, which had not been disturbed, after the fire was out and the house was explored, it was found that there are several ways by which a marauder can enter the premises, did he not secrete himself before the hour of closing.

In a crypt-like recess of the cellar near the sheet-iron door of the dumbwaiter shaft Wednesday night was a thin and soft excelsior mattress, which had been artificially torn to shreds and scattered. It was folded and placed on the concrete floor so as to lean against the west wall of the crypt and partly cover hot and cold water pipes. There was, however, no heat in the former, as house heating ceased several days ago. The pipes were covered with canvas. The roof of the cellar at this point is not perforated in any place. It would have been impossible for any cigar or cigarette stump or brand of any kind to drop on the mattress from the hall floor above.

Foley is sober and careful, and he was in bed early, and was not roused until after 1 A. M., when he detected an odor of smoke. A search of his apartment did not reveal its source, but on entering the cellar he was convinced that the fire was there, and turning a corner he saw the mattrass ablaze. It had been taken from the wall, unfolded, and spread out flat close to the door of the dumbwaiter, which was, however, shut. A few palls of water put out the fire.

Nothing really worth noting as suspicious was remarked then or afterward, although Foley thought it extraordinary that at that hour of night a crowd of a score of young men should be outside the house when he gave the alarm. He took care that none should enter, and the tenants kept their wits, although roused and frightened, and did not leave their apartments. No one was seen to quit the house, but any one could in a few instants gain the main hall from the cellar with a turn of the door knob be in the street.

"Funny," was the comment of Fire Marshal Mitchell after he had learned the facts of the fire. "Cannot make it out," said the local chief of battalion. Acting Police Captain Cooney remarked. "H—m; yesterday was the 1st of the month, and the janitor was paid off. Guess he had a 'racket' down stairs." Foley overheard this, and compelled a retraction.

If anything sensible or systematic is being done to detect the authors of these fires, which residents of the west side now ascribe to plundering, cynical hoodlums, the plan is kept secret from the firemen of the district and the patrolmen on post. No Central Office detectives were seen in the neighborhood of West Eighty-eighth Street yesterday.

Marshal Mitchel has under investigation a suspicious happening at 11 Delancey Street, which is let out in sweat shops. At 5:30 A. M. yesterday David Abramovitch, employed by Moritz Levy, whose shop is on the third floor, found the place full of gas, and Isaac Weinstein, who paid Levy $2 a month for shelter in the shop, was insensible on the floor. He was sent to the Gouverneur Hospital last night.

A policeman who searched the building found in the fourth loft, which is unoccupied, a lamp and a candle burning, and a bottle that had contained kerosene. The source of the gas escape was not discovered.

Bernard Petchaft of 233 Madison Street was held yesterday in the office of the District Attorney in $5,000 to answer an indictment charging arson. He was President of the National Suspender Company, at 5 Rutgers Place, where there was a fire Nov. 29, 1894. Petchaft was insured for $19,500, and claimed a loss of $22,000, but Marshal Mitchel asserts that he had no stock of such value, that he was insolvent, and had many obligations to meet. Petchaft was indicted for arson in the third degree and for presenting fraudulent claims to insurance companies.

Wife of the Spanish Minister Arrives.

Mrs. Adele Dupuy de Lome, wife of the newly appointed Spanish Minister at Washington, was a passenger by the North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived yesterday from Genoa.

Other passengers by that vessel were: Count Ottaviano Collalto and the Misses Collalto, Mr. and Mrs. Walter P. Dodge, Miss Ada Dodge, S. Dodge, and Guy Phelps Dodge, Frederick W. Keasbey and the Misses Keasbey, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Opdycke, and Mrs. Emerson Opdycke.

Mississippi Women in Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 2.—The first session of the Mississippi Congress of Women opened this morning in the First Congregational Church. Mrs. Clara Hoffman, State President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, made the address of welcome. Among those present are Miss Susan B. Anthony, the Rev. Anna B. Shaw, and Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.

Major Campbell Wallace Very Ill.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 2.—Major Campbell Wallace, ex-Railroad Commissioner of Georgia, and one of the most prominent men in the State, is critically ill. He is eighty-nine years old.

Manhattan Beach Hotel Will Open To-morrow, May 4. See time table, Excursion Column.—Adv.

OWES NEW-JERSEY ABOUT $40,000

Secretary of State Kelsey Invested State Funds on His Own Account and Now Has Only $1,444 in the Bank.

TRENTON, May 2.—The office of the Secretary of State was the object of most of the probing to-day by the Voorhees committee. Secretary of State Kelsey was on the stand the greater portion of the day. His appearance in the morning was preceded by a long address by Mr. Corbin, who gave a history of the office and of the methods prescribed by law for the guidance of the office.

Secretary Kelsey brought the records and accounts of his office since he was appointed to office, twenty-five years ago.

Prior to 1879 the Secretary was paid in fees. After that the fees were to be turned over to the State and the office became a salaried one. The salary fixed was $6,000, with $4,000 additional for clerk hire. The law required the returns of the fees to be made quarterly and in detail.

Mr. Corbin showed the sworn returns for 1882, and called attention to the fact that three of them were sworn to in October on the same day. From that time on, he said, the returns had been made annually, and not in detail. In the twelve years from 1883 to 1894, there had passed through the Secretary of State's office, according to the returns, $891,960.54. This was not including expenses amounting to $25,000.

Mr. Kelsey admitted he had made his returns annually and not quarterly. The Secretary's bank book showed he had on deposit in a bank in this city $1,444. His books also showed he owed the State at the present time about $40,000. The witness said he used the money for personal investment.

A glance through the books showed the same relative condition of affairs through all the years. The money, he explained, was used in private investment in securities, and he derived an income from the investments. He was questioned closely as to each year, but replied simply that, although his bank books showed but small balances all the time, he always turned over to the State the full amount due.

Mr. Kelsey said he could not tell what income he derived from the investment of States moneys for his personal benefit.

Mr. Kelsey further testified that he received the difference between the amount allowed for office expenses by the State and the amount it actually cost for office help. This amounted to about $8,000 in the last six years. At his own request he will be allowed to testify next week.

ARGUING STATE RIGHTS AGAIN

Attorney General Barber Denies the Jurisdiction of Federal Courts in the South Carolina Constitutional Suits.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 2.—The constitutionality of the registration laws and Constitutional Convention act of the State of South Carolina was brought before United States Circuit Judge Nathan Goff to-day. The matter came up on the temporary injunctions recently granted by Judge Goff, one at the instance of C. A. Douglass, and the other at the instance of J. F. J. Caldwell and Sampson Pope, defeated candidate for Governor in the last election.

An agreement was entered into by which both of the cases might be heard together. C. A. Douglass, Sampson Pope, and J. F. J. Caldwell appeared for the complainants. The Attorney General, W. A. Barber, Gen. Edward McCrady, and George S. Mower represented the State.

The return of John Gary Evans to the complaint denied that he, as Governor of the State, was amenable to the United States court in any way whatsoever; that he could be required to answer only to the people of his State in the higher court of impeachment. The charges in the complaint were characterized as "scandalous and impertinent."

Attorney General Barber's argument was a strong denial of the jurisdiction of the court and an exposition of the doctrine of State rights. The arguments will be continued to-morrow morning.

As soon as the hearing in the registration cases has been disposed of the dispensary injunction case will be taken up and concluded. The fate of the dispensary system hangs on this proceeding.

ORGANIZED AGAINST SENATOR GORMAN

Citizens of Easton, Md., Will Also Oppose a Re-election of Gibson.

EASTON, Md., May 2.—A meeting of leading anti-Gorman Democrats was held yesterday for the purpose of organizing a club to oppose Gorman and his ring in this county, and to work against the re-election of Charles H. Gibson to the United States Senate. It was held in the office of William H. Adkins, a well-known lawyer in this community, and was attended by some who are personal friends of Senator Gibson, but who thoroughly condemn his course in the Senate.

Among those present were Edward Lloyd, Capt. E. L. F. Hardcastle, William Goldsborough, Col. Carroll Goldsborough, Capt. G. Morris, Dr. James Seth, Capt. Haddoway, G. Caulk, John Sullivan, Edward Spring, P. B. Spring, and John M. Elliott.

It was decided to organize at once for a fight at the primaries and to support no man who could not be depended upon to oppose Gorman and his associates. William Goldsborough was elected President.

"HANK" WARD, CHAMPION OARSMAN, DEAD

His Body Found in His Little House on Crawbuckey Beach.

SING SING, N. Y., May 2.—Henry Ward, familiarly known as "Hank" Ward, one of the famous Ward brothers, who, in their day were the four-oared champions of the world, was found dead in his bed in his little house at Crawbuckey Beach, a mile above this village, yesterday afternoon. His body was found by John Aitchison, who had gone to the house with some provisions.

Hank had lived on the beach for several years, meanwhile carrying on his business of fishing. He was for years a sufferer from dropsy, and it was to that his death was due.

He leaves three daughters and two sons, his wife having died some years ago. He was about seventy years of age.

Charles McDermott Dies Suddenly.

Charles McDermott, fifty-eight years old, a hardware merchant, at 136 Centre Street, boarded a Third Avenue cable car at Park Row and Chambers Street with his son James early last evening, to return to his home, 2,226 Second Avenue. When the car reached Chatham Square, Mr. McDermott fell over into the arms of his son. He was carried into a drug store, where he expired in a few minutes. Heart disease was the supposed cause.

Gov. Brown May Resign, Grief Stricken.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 2.—It is said that Gov. Brown will not now enter the Senatorial race. He is greatly distressed over his son's tragic and shameful death.

Intimate friends of Gov. Brown say that he is so heart-broken that in all probability he will resign the office of Governor and retire to private life. The Governor denies himself to all callers.

A Naval Rendezvous at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 2.—A local paper announces to-day, on the authority of a letter from Washington, that the United States Atlantic squadron, under the command of Admiral Meade, will visit Newfoundland waters this Summer, where it is likely it will meet the British fleet, under Admiral Erskine.

Suicide of an Assistant Cashier.

OMAHA, May 2.—W. H. Maguier, assistant cashier of the First National Bank, committed suicide this morning. Ill health was the cause.

BRITAIN HAS CONSENTED

Nicaragua's Indemnity to be Paid After War Ships Withdraw.

SERVICES OF SALVADOR'S MINISTER

Guarantee Is Given that the Money Shall Be Remitted Within a Fortnight as Agreed.

CORINTO'S AGGRAVATION WILL BE ALLAYED

Atlanta's Delay in Obeying Orders Explained by the Difficulty of Coaling at Key West.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The Nicaraguan incident, growing out of the British occupation of Corinto, was practically and happily settled to-day, seemingly, through the good offices of the Salvadorean Minister to Great Britain and France, who arrived in London from Paris this morning, and had an interview with Lord Kimberley, the British Foreign Secretary.

It is understood that Ambassador Bayard was present at this meeting, although the statement of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons to-day that the United States had not suggested terms for an amicable settlement would indicate that Mr. Bayard was only present as amicus curiae.

The conference between Lord Kimberley and Mr. Medina, the Minister from Salvador, resulted in a definite arrangement of terms for the settlement of the trouble at Corinto, the substance of which was immediately cabled to Secretary Gresham by Mr. Bayard.

In the dispatch Mr. Bayard said that Great Britain had accepted the guarantee made by Salvador of the payment of the indemnity of $77,500 demanded by Great Britain, the payment to be made by Nicaragua in London within a fortnight, and the British Government agreeing that, as soon as Nicaragua confirmed this promise to pay and informed the British Admiral in charge of the naval forces at Corinto of that fact, the Admiral would be instructed to withdraw not only the force of marines which, under command of Capt. French, now hold possession of the Custom House and other Government buildings at Corinto, but also to remove his war ships from the harbor.

The dispatch from Mr. Bayard was received at the State Department this afternoon by Assistant Secretary Uhl, the Acting Secretary of State in the absence, through sickness, of Secretary Gresham.

The President was promptly advised of the receipt of the intelligence that a settlement of the Nicaragua difficulty was in prospect, and immediately drove to the White House, where Mr. Uhl joined him with a copy of the dispatch.

Mr. Uhl declined this evening to discuss the settlement. That the Government of Salvador had decided to tender its good offices in the controversy through Mr. Medina, its Minister to Great Britain and France, had been previously and exclusively stated in United Press dispatches.

Instructions to this effect were sent to Mr. Medina yesterday, and he must have hurried at once from Paris to London, as he arrived at the English capital this morning.

That Salvador has guaranteed the payment of the "smart money" demanded by Great Britain, as seems to be indicated by Mr. Bayard's dispatch, is a new and interesting phase of the situation.

Statements that the payment was to be made through the Bank of Nicaragua, and that an agreement of settlement had been reached on Tuesday last, are shown to have been entirely baseless, while the United Press dispatches as to the propositions made through Minister Medina have been confirmed in all essential particulars.

OPINION OF THE DIPLOMATS.

Atlanta's Delay in Starting Caused by Difficulty in Coaling

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The indirect advices which have come from Nicaragua have reported an intense feeling at Corinto and some other points. The British occupation is believed to be responsible for this state of sentiment, and it is expected that the occasion for excitement will be removed with the departure of the British vessels.

Nicaragua originally made the request that the English force be withdrawn, then consideration would be given to the demand from London. This was not, it is said, in the nature of a parley on the part of the Nicaragua officials, but was intended to secure continued peace and an avoidance of any disturbance calculated to wreck domestic trade and foreign commerce.

Rumors of war in such republics as that of Nicaragua always interrupt shipments, and it is expected that the Pacific Mail steamers, which visit the Western coast, will not carry the usual cargoes for Nicaraguan customers of American houses as hitherto, at least until the present incident is officially declared "closed," in the language of the diplomats.

It is said that Nicaragua had no trouble in securing assurances of the indemnity. A guaranty was offered by the Nicaragua Canal Company. Arrangements could, it is said, have been made with the Republic of Guatemala as have now been made with Salvador to assure England of the intention of Nicaragua to meet the demands of Lord Kimberley.

No part has been taken by the State Department in the affair growing out of the occupation of Corinto. There have been no offers of mediation preferred, either to Great Britain or Nicaragua.

As stated already in these dispatches, the only policy pursued by this Administration has been the proper and reasonable one which assumes the protection of our interests in any part of the world where there is threatened disorder. There was no other meaning in dispatching two ships and the hastening of a third to Nicaraguan ports.

The Monroe doctrine, which has been such a fruitful topic of newspaper comment, has excited a wide and general interest, and, to-day, owing to the publication of a paragraph that such a document had been printed, there was a large demand for copies of "extracts from the seventh annual message of James Monroe, President of the United States." Some of the requests came by wire, and many were received by mail, indicating a deep interest in the famous declaration.

The unofficial reports of the unrest in Nicaragua have given the Navy Department people some concern, and if advices had not been received from Capt. Cromwell of the Atlanta that he would sail to-day or to-night, he would have been directed to hasten the preparation of his ship and sail with all possible speed. There is difficulty in coaling at Key West, where the Atlanta has been, and the slow process has accounted for the week's time already lost in getting the ship under way.

There is one small schooner, and from this craft the fuel has to be lifted, one bucket at a time, and transferred into the bunkers of the war ship. The coal has to be weighed in addition, lest the Government be cheated in the transaction. All this has taken time, with the result that the commanding officer has appeared to be inactive, whereas he has exercised all the facilities at his command. The Atlanta should reach its destination by Sunday or Monday, and the Alert, which has already sailed, will reach its Nicaraguan port about the same time.

The Atlanta is a ship apparently doomed to delay. This is the vessel which, when ordered to Brazil, was delayed by the coalers in New-York to the extent that the Navy Department reprimanded the commanding officer. During a European cruise the commanding officer of the same ship had difficulty in getting under way, and he was subjected to criticism by the fleet commander. On neither occasion, however, was Capt. Cromwell in charge.

No word has yet been received from Minister Baker, our representative at Nicaragua and Costa Rica. It is not likely that, in view of the information conveyed to Washington this afternoon by Ambassador Bayard, Mr. Baker will now be directed to return to Managua, but if the Incident had remained open, or if the situation in Nicaragua should grow serious in the direction of threatened revolution, the State Department will instruct him to resume his duty at the Nicaraguan capital.

Such information as has come to Washington regarding affairs in Nicaragua has come via London or from the press cable dispatches. Mr. Baker sent one message regarding the occupation of Corinto. He is expected to leave Costa Rica shortly, in any event, and his return to Managua may be hastened if the serious condition in Nicaragua continues.

BROOKLYN SHOE DEALERS ROBBED

James Wilson, It Is Charged, Bought on Credit, Sold Cheaply, and Fled with the Proceeds.

James F. Wilson, who conducted a shoe store at 341 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, cannot be found, and the Kings County Grand Jury has drawn an indictment against him for grand larceny.

Before disappearing, Wilson, it is charged, secured on credit between $15,000 and $20,000 worth of shoes, which he sold for less than 50 per cent., realizing over $5,000 on the transaction.

The indictment was found upon an affidavit sworn to by Charles D. Seabridge of 150 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He alleges in his affidavit that he went to work for Wilson in August last at $20 a week, and at this time Wilson had about $5,000 worth of goods in stock; that Wilson owned a house at Montclair, N. J., which he deeded to his wife, and that he then began to purchase shoes right and left; that he asked Mr. Seabridge to go out on the road and sell shoes for anything he could get for them, and also to purchase as many shoes as he could get on credit; that then Wilson started a sale which lasted several weeks, and shoes were sold far below cost.

The shoe firms which were defrauded had detectives put on the case. Wilson was traced to Memphis, Tenn., and then to Chicago, where he is now believed to be.

Mrs. Wilson has not gone after her husband. It is believed Wilson will be arrested within a few days.

COL. W. L. WATSON FOR THE 13TH

The Regiment's Lieutenant Colonel Unanimously Elected to Lead It.

Brig. Gen. James McLeer presided at an election for a successor to David E. Austen as Colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment at the Sumner Avenue Armory, Brooklyn, last night. He was assisted by Lieut. Col. John B. Frothingham.

There were twenty-six line officers present who had a right to vote, including Lieut. Col. William L. Watson, who did not vote, as he was a candidate for the Colonelcy. He received the entire twenty-five votes.

Col. Watson was born in Albany in 1844, and moved to Wisconsin in 1859. He joined the Twenty-first Wisconsin Volunteeers in 1862, and served during three years of the war. He was captured and locked up in Libby Prison, but made his escape through the famous tunnel. He was recaptured, but subsequently escaped and made his way to the Union lines. He served for some years in Company E of the Seventh Regiment, this city, and in 1878, when Company G, the Beecher company, was organized, he was chosen its Captain, and held that office until elected Lieutenant Colonel about four years ago.

He is a commission merchant and a member of the Produce Exchange. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and U. S. Grant Post, No. 327, G. A. R.

MICHIGAN COLLEGE BOYS BURN A HOUSE

Freshmen's Toastmaster Kidnapped and a Student's Face Burned.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 2.—The members of the freshmen class at the University of Michigan were in a lot of trouble Tuesday night. The toastmaster, H. W. Staniart of Detroit, was kidnapped and taken out into the country, where, it was expected, the sophomores would compel him to give up the toasts, a much-desired secret. They waited too long, however, and fifty classmen rescued him before any harm was done.

The house where the freshman was imprisoned was found burned the next day.

John H. McLellan of Lexington, Ky., another freshman, was captured and his face painted with nitrate of silver. President Angell says he knows who committed the outrages and that they will be punished. McLellan is liable to lose most of the skin off his face, as some acid had evidently been mixed with the nitrate.

Joseph Jefferson Lectures Yale.

NEW-HAVEN, May 2.—Joseph Jefferson, the actor, lectured at Yale to-day on "Dramatic Art." He was introduced by President Dwight, and a crowded and fashionable audience was present. Mr. Jefferson created something of a sensation by denouncing in unmeasured terms the practice at Yale and many colleges of giving no attention to pure dramatic art, but giving farce comedies, such as "Mr. Napoleon," the play in preparation by the Yale secret societies. Mr. Jefferson looked on the practice as a sign of degeneracy.

Secretary Gresham Recovering.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Secretary Gresham is getting better of his illness. He rested well to-day, and is improving.

There is no change in the condition of Representative Hitt of Illinois. He is seriously ill, but his family speak hopefully of his case.

Ex-Representative Heard of Missouri is confined to his room by an attack of rheumatism.

Postmaster Dayton Goes Fishing.

Postmaster Dayton, Controller Fitch, John C. De La Vigne, and Jacob Ruppert started yesterday on a fishing trip to Raquet Lake, in the Adirondacks. The party will be gone for a week, and will be the guests of Controller Fitch at his Summer Lodge.

A NATION'S OPPORTUNITY

Controller Eckels Points the Way to Prosperity.

HONEST MONEY IS THE ONLY HOPE

Sound Financial Talks Before the Detroit Chamber of Commerce —Speech by Chauncey M. Depew.

DETROIT, Mich., May 2.—Detroit's Chamber of Commerce was formally dedicated to-day. To celebrate the dedication, a banquet was given this evening. Many distinguished guests were present. Covers were laid for 350.

At the speaker's table were Chauncey M. Depew, Controller of the Currency J. H. Eckels, George R. Blanchard of Chicago, H. D. Goulder of Cleveland, W. C. Maybury of Detroit, O. D. Ashley, President of the Wabash Railroad; Mayor Pingree, President Gillett, and Senator Thomas Palmer, who was the toastmaster.

W. C. Maybury of Detroit was the first to respond to a toast. His subject was: "No North; No South; No East; No West, but the Commercial Supremacy of a Great Nation."

He was followed by H. D. Goulder of Cleveland, who spoke on the "Commerce of the Inland Sea."

George R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association, responded to the toast, "The Effect Upon Commerce of Pooling by Transportation Lines."

President Ashley of the Wabash Railroad responded to the toast of "Commerce and Transportation, One and Inseparable."

J. H. Eckels spoke on "Currency; Its Relation to the History of Finance." He said:

It is impossible within the brief limits of a conventional after-dinner address, to do more than touch upon the sentiment which has just been announced, and to which I am asked to respond. I shall, therefore, content myself with giving expression to such general views as seem to me to be pertinent to a single phase of the currency question, as it to-day engages public thought and commands the people's attention. I am sure all will agree that it is the most important problem with which the Executive and legislative branches of the Government have now to deal, and, as such, demands that there be brought to bear to its solution a statesmanship as wise as it is patriotic, and as honest as it is wise. It involves too great interests and is too far-reaching in its effects to be considered from any other standpoint than the desire to reach such conclusions as will work out the best results to this land, in which the wealth, the happiness, the aspirations of every patriotic American centres.

Its discussion has been precipitated at a time when the country is emerging from a period of financial and commercial depression, widespread and of long-continued duration. It finds every avenue of trade giving evidence of renewed activity; mill and factory again in operation and agriculture promising to those engaged in its pursuit, abundant harvests and appreciating prices. It presses itself upon the laborer now no longer idle, but busy with the employment which has come with the settlement of questions which have long vexed the public mind, and, after ample demonstration of the ability of the Government to maintain untainted the public faith and the Nation's credit.

If under such circumstances the cause of those who stand against the schemes proposed to rid by means of law a people from making proper payment of their just debts, and give them riches through legislative action cannot be sustained, the experience of all monetary history will be reversed.

If this contest shall end otherwise than in the triumph of that which is right in theory and sound in principle, it will be because the American people have lost much of that good sense and honesty which a great writer declared, though sometimes permitting an agitation for something wrong and mischievous, always when the danger point is reached brings forth a mass of opinion, which, though ordinarily quiescent, at such times forces itself into activity, puts down the wr

COAL FROM THE LUNGS.

Several Tons of It Breathed Out in a Lifetime.

We breathe oxygen in, and coal out. Experiments show that eight ounces troy of solid carbon are given off by a pair of human lungs every 24 hours. That would be 6½ tons in a life of 75 years. What would that amount of carbon be worth in the form of diamond? A diamond is pure carbon.

The price of diamonds concerns very few people, but the condition of the lungs is a matter of supreme importance in this season of changing weather. Unlesss the lungs be strong they cannot expel the carbon. A cold attacking them directly weakens them.

Any depression, though it seems to affect only one organ, must be overcome by bracing the whole body. For this purpose the doctors prescribe stimulants.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is highly prized by the medical profession, because it rouses the latent energy of the body, creates a keen appetite, and is invigorating and nerve-soothing. If the use of it were followed by an injurious reaction the doctors would not commend it. The fact is, that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey stimulates the organs to do their work properly, so that all ground gained is held.

Hence it is a standard medicine; a household remedy of proven value. It is especially useful in the Spring to fight those obstinate colds, that so often develop into pneumonia and bronchitis.

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ly termed "the all powerfulness" of the State, and is in utter disregard of that great fact in financial history that mediums of exchange and standards of value did not find their origin in law, but were born of the needs of trade and commerce. They came into use through no legislative action save that which was wrought in the great parliament of commerce, and from then until now the enacted laws of councils and of congresses in violation of the principles underlying them, have failed to control and regulate them.

The end always sought by commerce, the great arbiter of every monetary system since the dawn of civilization, has been to have in every metallic money such intrinsic value as makes the unstamped coin of the same value as a commodity of merchandise as the stamped. It has with equal rigor insisted that in bank currency there shall be immediate redemption upon presentation in sound metallic currency.

It invokes in behalf of the money which it sanctions and accepts no alchemist and believes in no philosopher's stone. It has, throughout all the centuries, stood defiant against the errors of legislative bodies and the wrongful edicts of Kings, and, acting upon the principle that "value knows its own laws and follows them in spite of decrees and penalties," has taken the coins of every country for what they are intrinsically worth and not for what the legal stamp represents them to be worth.

The commercial world has with unvarying precision drawn the true distinction which exists between true value in a nation's currency and the sign of value affixed to it, and, standing upon that line of demarkation, it has been an indifferent to the laws of great nations as of small.

Those who represent, in this splendid city, the interests of commerce cannot afford to be unmindful of the condition which confronts them. If the standard of value upon which all commercial transactions are based is made uncertain by any experimental legislation, if capital becomes alarmed and credit once more restricted, the magnificent temple which has been here dedicated to the uses of commerce will be of little avail, for there is no commerce where faith is wanting in a country's medium of exchange and trading reduced to mere betting.

The question to which the friends of the maintenance of a medium of exchange of unquestioned and unquestionable value must address themselves is not how to temporarily defeat the advocates of free coinage of silver as they now present it, but how to permanently insure the country against the danger which would flow from crystallizing into law any monetary suggestion which is based in whole or in part upon the doctrine of flatism. Such result cannot be attained by either scoffing at the leaders or unjustly estimating the sources of strength of those who range themselves under their banners.

As long as they have the enthusiasm which springs from the belief in their lessening the woes of the debt-burdened classes to urge them to effort and the encouragement of the timorous and compromising in the ranks of those who oppose them, they will continue an active force in monetary agitation and an element in American politics that warrants recognition and sturdy opposition.

The forces of flat silvery currency, of irredeemable paper, and their Populistic allies, can be permanently eradicated as factors worthy of consideration and sources of discontent and financial loss in but one way, and that lies through the gateway of sound monetary education.

To this work the individual and the Nation's good demands that in season and out there be such labor performed as shall at no distant day result in their being beaten squarely upon the issues for which they stand and the country rid of the disasters attendant upon their hope of ultimate success.

Chauncey M. Depew was greeted with great applause when he rose to respond to the toast of "Union of States; the Bond of Commerce Their Mutual Dependence and Enduring Prosperity." Mr. Depew, in the course of his remarks, said:

"The time has come when the people of the United States, with but few exceptions, are recognizing the fact that the farm, the factory, the mine, the mill, and the railroad are inseparably and interdependently connected, and that the prosperity of any one of them benefits all, and an injury to any one of them is an injury to the rest.

"We live in an age of associations. Steam, electricity, and inventions have so accelerated the pace of progress, have so reduplicated the forces of industry and trade that the individual has lost his place. Capital combines in corporations, not only where it is required in vast sums for railways and telegraphs, but in lumbering, mining, manufacturing, and storekeeping. Labor combines, both in separate industries and in general federation. The educator and the scientist discover that development is so rapid that they must also form associations if they would keep step with the truth. The unit upon which property is created and held must now be a drilled and disciplined soldier, assigned to his company, his regiment, his brigade, and his corps. There is no more beneficent form of association than these Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce, which are established all over the country.

"In time there will be a central Chamber of Commerce at Washington, in which each of these bodies will have a representation. That great national Chamber of Commerce will most beneficently affect the legislation of Congress.

"The United States is more prosperous than any other nation; its people are better off than the people of any other country, as evidenced by the amount of the tonnage carried in their borders, in their internal commerce—and that internal commerce is possible in its magnitude and in its confidence, because the people of the United States are one people of one country, and one union. The whole of the tonnage on the oceans of the world last year was about 140,000,000, while the tonnage of the railways of the world, carried 100 miles, was about 1,400,000,000.

"There are 400,000 miles of railroad in the world, of which 180,000 are in the United States. Of the 1,400,000,000 tons carried 100 miles last year on the railways of the world, 800,000,000 tons were carried on the railways of the United States. You take the 600,000,000 tons carried 100 miles on the railways of the world outside of the United States and then you add to it 140,000,000 carried on the ocean in the commerce of the world upon the seas, and we still have in the 800,000,000 tons carried on the railways of the United States 60,000,000 tons more than on all the railways of the world outside of the United States, and in all the ocean commerce of the world put together. This traffic is carried by the American railways at an average of 8 mills per ton per mile, while the railroads of Great Britain charge 2 cents and 8 mills, France 2 cents and 2 mills, the Government-owned roads of Germany 2 cents and 6 mills, of Italy 2 cents and 5 mills, and of Russia 2 cents and 4 mills.

"The necessity of the continuance of our commercial relations with foreign countries for the disposal of the surplus of our farms and factories in a trade which has reached fabulous figures imposes upon us also the duty of keeping inviolate the laws by which trade with other countries of the world is possible, and impresses upon us the lesson that we cannot disregard those laws without suffering the most serious consequences. We will always, and must always, avoid complications in European or in Asiatic politics, but no foreign power can exercise a hostile authority in Hawaii or Central America or Mexico, or the sister republics of the Southern Hemisphere, without receiving from us protest and resistance.

"There never should be any doubt as to the currency of the people. Their currency should be such that the world would recognize it upon a common standard. It is said that the debtor can pay his debts more easily in depreciated currency. There is an easier and quicker way, and that is not to pay them at all. The United States is a debtor, national, municipal, railway, and individual, to the extent of about $14,000,000,000. We have developed our marvelous resources with this borrowed capital. Of this sum, one-third is held abroad.

"A well-defined policy to pay our debts at 75 cents or at 50 cents on the dollar would lead to two or three thousand millions of dollars of securities coming home here for us to take. The presentation of them in our markets would endanger the stability of every bank, derange every Exchange, and paralyze every industry in the United States. The fiat of the Government cannot make paper of value, nor silver of value, nor copper of value, nor gold of value, though it may compel any or all of them to be taken in payment of debts within the limits of the United States.

"There can be but one standard of value, and that is a metal which will bring the same price whether it is in the bar or has the stamp of the Government upon it. If the promise of the Government to pay a dollar is to be redeemed at the Treasury in a coin which is worth 100 cents anywhere in the United States and worth 100 cents anywhere in the world, then the dollar which pays the laborer for his work, and the farmer for his wheat, and the merchant for his wares, represents the full value of the labor and of the product for which it is paid. Anything less as money ruins our trade with foreign countries, robs the wage earner and producer, and makes us a Nation of speculators.

"But, gentlemen, I have no time to discuss this question. I simply hint at it as the one which, unless settled, will make impossible that prosperity for which we are all longing and praying."

BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE CALLED

The Free-Silver Men Try to Offset the Sound-Money Convention.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 2.—The Central Bimetallic League of Tennessee was organized this afternoon, and a movement set on foot to call a free silver convention to meet in Memphis June 11 and 12. An address has been prepared that will be circulated throughout the Southern, Western, and Pacific coast States, from which it is desired that delegates shall come.

In the preamble to the resolution fixing the date and call for the conference, the bimetallists say: "The enemies of silver have made extensive arrangements for a convention to assemble in this city on the 23d instant under the delusive and misleading pretense to protect and uphold what they are pleased to denominate sound money. To meet and counteract, as far as possible, the effect of this movement it has been determined in public meeting of the advocates of silver at Memphis, to call a convention of representatives from all the States of the Mississippi Valley, the West, and the Pacific coast, to formulate and give direction to the overwhelming sentiment which is now declaring for free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1."

All Senators and Congressmen from these States will be invited. In addition to the calling of this convention the bimetallists to-day decided to have ex-Congressman Bryan of Nebraska speak in Memphis May 24, the day following the Sound Money Convention. He will speak at Jackson the preceding evening. The silver advocates hope that his speech here will have the effect of counteracting the influence of the Sound Money Convention locally.

Mr. Carlisle to Make Speeches.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Secretary Carlisle will enter the Kentucky campaign about May 15 and deliver two or more speeches at points yet to be selected in favor of sound currency. He will not return from Kentucky until he attends the Memphis (Tenn.) convention, but will spend the intervening time in Kentucky in consultation with his friends.

A SCHOOL WITHOUT BOOKS

Mrs. F. E. Cory Tells of the Work of Women in Furnishing Working Designs for Textile Fabrics.

A school without books was what was talked about at the meeting of the Professional Woman's League yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Cory, the Principal and proprietor of a Fifth Avenue school of applied design for women, claims the honor of being the first woman in this country, if not in the world, to engage in the work of furnishing working designs for carpets, oil cloths, silks, cottons, and other textile fabrics. She told the league yesterday about the preparation of these designs, and incidentally something of the trials and tribulations she underwent in the pursuit of knowledge.

Many years ago Mrs. Cory was attracted by the insistent ugliness of a friend's carpet, and resolved inwardly that she would make a better carpet herself. She did not make a carpet, but she did set herself from that time on to make pretty and practical designs. It was hard work. She had not the aid of any school in learning the principles of practical work, and in her quiet home, in Oswego, N. Y., the young would-be student discovered even the location of a carpet manufactory with difficulty.

By dint of individual research and study of manufactures of all kinds suited to her purpose, she perfected herself. Then she taught a body of young women, who are now successful designers.

"A single design brings in from $15 to $100," said Mrs. Cory.

"How long will it take the most stupid pupil to learn?" asked an interested listener in the front row of the audience.

"I could take a pupil who had had no experience in drawing and give her a practical knowledge of all kinds of work in two years," was the answer.

There is not a book in Mrs. Cory's school. Her pupils begin to work for themselves immediately on entering the school. A design is dictated to them in the very first lessons. After that they make their own designs, very simple ones at first. The only copying done in the establishment is when the pupil is studying historic ornament. The first complete working design that the pupil makes is for an oil cloth.

The league is about to add to its various classes one in applied design. It will be under Mrs. Cory's supervision. The class will meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

There is always a demand for good designs, Mrs. Cory said, and new manufacturing establishments requiring them are constantly springing up. There is also an increasing call for American work and woman's work.

A manufacturer told Mrs. Cory recently that women have better taste for this class of work than men, and are more faithful in doing it. Mrs. Cory's remarks were warmly applauded.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Cincinnati, Ohio, May 2.—Lane Seminary will not be turned over to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. That decision was reached by the Trustees yesterday after a lengthy and somewhat heated conference with the committee sent out by the Assembly. The Rev. Dr. Morris resigned as Dean and also as a member of the Faculty.

Rome, N. Y., May 2.—Edward Hurlburt of Utica, aged forty-five years, a member of the Oneida County bar, was Tuesday convicted of grand larceny (embezzlement) in the first degree. To-day he was sentenced to Auburn prison for four years and nine months.

Denton, Md., May 2.—Marshall E. Price, who has been on trial for three days, was found guilty of murder in the first degree to-day for causing the death at Harmony, on March 26, of Sallie E. Dean, a fourteen-year-old school girl. Sentence will be pronounced to-morrow.

San Francisco, May 2.—Col. R. H. McLean was a passenger on the steamer Alameda, which sailed for Honolulu to-day. Col. McLean was recently appointed by President Dole to take command of the Hawaiian Army.

Washington, May 2.—Mrs. M. T. Mack, connected with the counterfeit stamp gang, discovered in Cleveland, Ohio, has been extradited. On the arrest of her alleged confederates, she fled to Hamilton, Canada.

Experience Counts,
89 years a great deal.
"1806
Laundry Soap."
COLGATE & CO., Est. 1806.

HE TWICE SHOT HIS WIFE

Then Florenz Shot Himself in the Head and Died.

IT IS THOUGHT THAT HE WAS INSANE

Mrs. Florenz Seriously Wounded, but the Surgeons Think She Will Recover—Her Husband Was Moody and Out of Work.

Protas Florenz, who lived on the top floor of the four-story tenement at 2,206 Second Avenue, shot his wife Anna yesterday, seriously wounding her, and then killed himself.

It is supposed that Florenz was temporarily insane. He was out of work, and because of a throat trouble feared that he would have a fatal illness.

Florenz was a maker of paper hangings. He had worked for years for Warren, Fuller & Co., Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue. Of late, however, he had had no employment. His family consisted of his wife, who is forty years old, a son, Edward, nineteen years old, and a son, Frank, twelve years old.

Mrs. Florenz, her husband, and her son Edward had dinner together yesterday about noon. Florenz was moody, but no more so than usual. After the meal Edward left the house and his mother went to a front bedroom, leaving her husband in the dining room.

Mrs. Florenz was about changing her dress when her husband came to the doorway with a revolver in his hand. He pointed the weapon at his wife and fired twice, as he cried: "Take that!" One bullet struck Mrs. Florenz in the right thigh and the second in the calf of the right leg. She ran past her husband into the dining room, threw herself upon a lounge, and called for help.

Mrs. Coleman, who lives on the third floor of the house, and Mrs. Elizabeth Lind, who has a shoe store on the ground floor, hurried to the Florenzes' rooms. They found Mrs. Florenz in a half-fainting condition. She pointed to the front of the house, and said: "He has shot me!"

The neighbors went to the bedroom and found Florenz sitting on the floor with his head resting against the bed. There was a bullet hole in his right temple. They tried to arouse him, but found that he was dead.

Mrs. Coleman remained with Mrs. Florenz, who was fast losing consciousness, while Mrs. Lind left the house to summon a policeman. The policeman sent for an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital, where Mrs. Florenz was taken.

Edward Florenz returned to his home shortly after his mother had been removed and was so overcome that for a time it was feared that he had lost his reason. He, however, became calm after a time. He said that his parents had lived in perfect harmony during all their married life of twenty-five years and that he had never heard either use a harsh word to the other. They were born, he said, in the same village in Germany and had been lovers from their childhood. Edward said that all had been peaceful at the dinner table and that his father's conduct gave no hint of his having anything unusual on his mind.

The young man gave it as his opinion that his father's troubles must have suddenly unbalanced his mind.

At the hospital it was found that Mrs. Florenz's wounds were serious, particularly the wound in the thigh, from which the bullet could not at once be extracted. She revived under restoratives and said that she could not account for her husband's actions, excepting that his worriment and sleeplessness must have suddenly driven him insane.

He spoke to her pleasantly when she left him to go to her bedroom, and must have conceived the idea of murder of a sudden. The surgeons think that Mrs. Florenz will recover.

JUMPED OR FELL FIVE STORIES

Thomas Boyeson Found Dead on the Sidewalk in Front of His Home.

Thomas Boyeson, forty-six years old, was found dead at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in front of his home, at 466 West Twentieth Street. He had been killed either by falling or jumping from the roof of the house, which is a five-story flat. The belief is that he committed suicide.

Mr. Boyeson was a member of the firm of Mitchell & Boyeson, engineers and boiler makers, at Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-first Street. He was a widower. He lived with his two sons and married daughter, Mrs. Ramsey.

It was learned that Mr. Boyeson had been complaining of severe pains in the head for the last week or ten days. He had been suffering from an attack of grip. Last Tuesday he was so ill that his partner induced him to leave the shop and go home. He remained at home Wednesday.

Mrs. Ramsey went out shopping shortly after 8 A. M. yesterday, leaving her father alone at home. During his daughter's absence he went up on the roof, and it is supposed while crazed from pain, threw himself off.

Mr. Mitchell said that Mr. Boyeson had no reason to commit suicide. "Our business," said Mr. Mitchell, "is prosperous, and there were no financial troubles which could have caused my partner to take his life. There is absolutely no reason for suicide."

The family believe that in a fit of temporary insanity brought on by the pains in the head, Mr. Boyeson took his life.

Mr. Boyeson's body lay on the sidewalk until half an hour before noon, when a permit was obtained from the Coroner, and it was removed to an undertaker's establishment, in Eighth Avenue.

INDIANS PREPARING TO RESIST ARREST

Marshals Sent to Take Them into Custody for Cutting Government Timber.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., May 2.—United States Marshal Cronan, with a large force of Deputies, started for St. John to-day to arrest the Indians accused of stealing Government wood.

Three hundred Indians are assembled near St. John preparing to resist the arrest of any of their number. They say that the land, twenty-four miles by thirty-one miles, where they cut the timber, was never ceded to the Government, and belongs to them. They also say that fear of God only keeps them from killing every white persons on the land. They burned the residences of one Government witness Tuesday.

The whites are becoming alarmed. A number of women and children have moved here. The male portion of the population, well provided with firearms, keep strict guard at night.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Gen. Merritt, commanding the Department of Dakota, has been instructed to have troops in readiness to proceed against the Indians now giving trouble in the vicinity of Turtle Mountain, N. D., should they be needed. The War Department does not apprehend any trouble, but take this step as a matter of precaution.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Drs. Beekman & Pixley Company of New-York City, to sell medicines and surgical preparations; capital, $10,000; Directors—J. C. Beekman, C. S. Pixley, Lillie Beekman, and Agnes Pixley of New-York City.

The Mohawk Condensed Milk Company of St. Johnsville, to manufacture condensed milk and its products; capital, $60,000; Directors—D. H. Brownell, Loomis Gaylord, H. Brownell, Jr., E. J. Burrell, and G. W. Searles of Little Falls.

The Empire Commercial Company of New-York City, to deal in all kinds of merchandise; capital, $1,000; Directors—James Muir, G. W. Ryder, H. Truesdell, and W. J. Underwood of New-York City.

The International Forging Company of New-York City, to heat and work metals, and to smelt ores and to engage in business in which electricity may be used as an agent; capital, $6,000; Directors—James Seager, J. C. Seager of New-York City, Lorenzo Ulio, and J. L. Ulio of Brooklyn.

Leroy and Northern Railroad Company of Leroy, to operate a steam and electric road in Genesee County; capital, $50,000; Directors—C. F. Prentice, D. C. H. Prentice, N. L. Keeney, and C. N. Keeney of Leroy.

News Publishing Company of North Tonawanda, to do a general publishing and newspaper business; capital, $12,000; Directors—W. Brush, W. S. Brush, and S. B. Kirkpatrick of North Tonawanda.

New-York Compressed Air Motor Company of New-York City, to manufacture compressed air motors; capital, $4,000; Directors—A. L. Washburn, J. L. Schofield, Augustus Clason, and J. N. B. Bond of New-York City.

The Monetary Trust Company of New-York City, to act as commission merchants in the purchase and sale of securities; capital, $50,000; Directors—F. D. Carley, L. T. Rosengarten, P. Calhoun, and R. M. Jarvis of New-York City.

The Great Union Tea Company of the City of New-York, to sell tea, coffee, etc.; capital, $1,000; Directors—James Fryer, Maggie Fryer, and Mary Fryer of New-York City.

The East Northport Farmers' Produce Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Huntington, L. I., to manufacture cabbages and other farm products; capital, $5,000; Directors—Elbert Hartt, F. B. Smith of Northport, and E. N. Rowley of Fort Salonga, L. I.

The Transportation Club of New-York City, a club composed of the leading railroad stockholders and officials of the metropolis, for the promotion of "sociability, literature, and art, by establishing dining, library, and reading rooms." Incorporators—Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, Edward V. W. Rossiter, Charles F. Cox, George H. Daniels, Nathan Guilford, Ira A. Place, Edgar Van Etten, James D. Layng, H. Walter Webb, John Carstensen, Thomas L. James, Frederick W. Schoonmaker, George B. Schoonmaker, Ashbel Green, William L. Kingman, Frank Loomis, John B. Dutcher, Percy R. Todd, Charles E. Lambert, Francis La Bau, Alfred Skitt, Daniel W. Tears, Marshall L. Bacon, Alfred C. Mellor, Edward J. Richards, Samuel Barton, William T. Cornell, Walter Katte, George C. Brand, Allan Bourn, Edwin D. Worcester, Dwight W. Pardee, Charles P. Clark.

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NEW WAY TO ESCAPE LIABILITY

THE VOLUNTARY DISSOLUTION OF A CORPORATION OPPOSED.

Lawyers Declare that the New-York Oxygen Company Seeks Only to Avoid Damage Suits.

A novel method by which a corporation may escape liability for damage suits came to the surface yesterday before Justice Beekman in the Supreme Court.

The Trustees of the New-York Oxygen Company, through their counsel, asked the Judge to confirm the report of James R. Angel, as referee, permitting the company to go into voluntary dissolution. Usually there is no opposition to such a proceeding, but when the motion was called up yesterday, the confirmation was bitterly contested by various lawyers whose clients have damage actions pending against the company.

"This proposed dissolution is simply a farce," declared one of the attorneys. "The officers mean to let the corporation die in order that our suits may die with it, and then revive it either here or in New-Jersey. It is simply a swindle, nothing more."

Justice Beekman seemed to take something of the same view, but he said he had no discretion, and must grant the request.

"As the law now stands," declared the Judge, "the dissolution of a corporation apparently defeats all causes of action against it where the actions are of a character like personal-damage suits, that die with the person. This seems to be a serious defect, and calls for remedial legislation. Whatever may be the reason for the law which limits the life of a cause of action to the life of the wrongdoer, where the wrongdoer is a natural person, it is plain that such a reason can apply with little if any force where the wrongdoer is a corporation. A corporation dies only in a figurative sense, and, as in this case, may be put out of existence at any time. Still, we must take the law as it is; and, while I am reluctant to do so, I am still of the opinion that I am bound to make the order of dissolution, notwithstanding its destructive effect upon the pending actions against this corporation to recover for personal injuries."

The Trustees of the company began proceedings about a year ago for involuntary dissolution, alleging, as a ground, that the corporation was insolvent, and a dissolution would be to the best interests of all concerned.

Against this contention it was alleged that the dissolution was sought merely to defraud the persons who had begun suits to recover damages. In order to make money rapidly, it was charged, the company's officers had deliberately used inferior machinery, with the result that a number of its employes were killed or injured.

Suits were begun by the relatives of the persons killed, and Frederick P. Gaudineer, who says he was crippled for life by an explosion at the company's factory, is suing to recover $25,000 damages. The lawyers interested in these suits fought the dissolution most determinedly, but they have no further recourse now that Justice Beekman has granted the necessary order.

The Judge appointed Algernon T. Burr, formerly Secretary of the company, as permanent receiver to wind up its affairs.

DELAY FOR THE EQUITABLE MUTUAL

Its Attorneys Oppose the State's Motion for a Receivership.

A motion for the appointment of a receiver for the Equitable Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation was formally presented to Judge Bookstaver yesterday, in the Court of Common Pleas, by Assistant Attorney General Clarence W. Francis.

Mr. Francis rehearsed the facts regarding the company's shortcomings and alleged mismanagement that have from time to time been made public by The New-York Times. He said the corporation was insolvent, and had not paid in its capital stock.

A. A. Alling and Col. Alexander S. Bacon opposed the appointment of a receiver. They declared that it had not been conclusively shown that the capital stock had not been paid in, and that a receiver could not at the present time be appointed on the ground of insolvency. Under the law, declared Col. Bacon, the corporation has from thirty to ninety days in which to make up any impairment. The Colonel therefore asked for an adjournment, and Judge Bookstaver put the case over until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

ACCUSED OF SWINDLING PEDDLERS

B. Weinstein Denies Collecting Money for Alleged Police Protection.

Benjamin Weinstein has been playing a fine bunko game, it is alleged, on the east side, and as a result he is now in the Tombs in default of $3,000 bail.

A socre or more of east side peddlers say that for a year or more Weinstein has been collecting $1 a week from them for police protection.

The peddlers believe that Weinstein was authorized to act for the police, for since they decided a little while ago to stop paying him, they have, they say, been subjected to all manner of persecution by the policemen on post. They finally laid the matter before the District Attorney, and Weinstein's arrest followed.

Weinstein denies the story of the peddlers, and says it is simply a piece of spitework.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court has granted orders vacating the attachments which were granted several weeks ago against the property in this State of the John Good Cordage and Machine Company in suits brought by Smith, Bell & Co. and Warner, Blodgett & Co. to recover an aggregate of about $110,000 for breach of contract arising out of transactions in hemp. Under the attachments the Sheriffs of New-York, Kings, and Queens Counties levied on the property of the company. The John Good Company has given undertakings in each action for $100,000 and $25,000, respectively, and the court directs that the attachments be discharged, that the Sheriffs release the property which they levied upon, and cancel the attachments which were placed upon the real estate in Kings and Queens Counties.

—The suit brought against Count Jean Edouard d'Aulby by Issac B. White to recover on a claim for several hundred dollars, in which an attachment was granted against paintings owned by the Count, has been settled, and Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday granted an order discontinuing the action upon consent of the parties without costs.

—United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday held Albert O. Peterson of scow 8, belonging to Brown & Fleming, in $1,000 bail to await the action of the Federal Grand Jury for dumping mud in New-York Bay within the harbor limits.

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FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 1000—The Enterprise Mining Company, appellant, vs. The Rico-Aspen Consolidated Mining Company et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.—Submitted by C. S. Thomas for the appellees in support of petition, with leave to Frederic D. McKenney for the appellant to file brief in opposition on or before the 10th inst.

No. 346—F. M. Thorp et al., appellants, vs. The Tenam Ditch Company.—Continued on motion of R. C. Garland for the appellants.

No. 350—The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. P. Johnson & Son.—Submitted by A. B. Browne, A. T. Button, George R. Peck, and J. W. Terry for the plaintiff in error. No one appeared for the defendants in error.

No. 336—Henry H. Eby, appellant, vs. Solomon E. King et al.—Argument continued by Harold G. Underwood for the appellant, by John G. Manahan for the appellees, and concluded by Harold G. Underwood for the appellant.

No. 338—The Little Rock and Memphis Railroad Company, appellant, vs. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company et al.—Continued.

No. 339—William Hawse et al., appellants, vs. The Victoria Copper Mining Company.—Continued.

No. 341—Charles W. Horne, plaintiff in error, vs. C. A. Smith et al.—Submitted by H. Bisbee for the plaintiff in error and by George M. Robbins for the defendants in error.

No. 342—H. T. Cowley, appellant, vs. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company.—Continued.

No. 885—The City of Evansville, plaintiff in error, vs. William S. Dennet.—Submitted by George A. Cunningham for the plaintiff in error and by George A. Sanders for the defendant in error.

No. 343—Amanda W. France, plaintiff in error, vs. John W. Connor et al.—Argument commenced by Charles N. Potter for the plaintiff in error and continued by Samuel Shellabarger for the defendant in error, and by A. B. Browse for the plaintiff in error.

The day call for Friday, May 3, will be as follows: Nos. 343, 347, 349, 352, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 360.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 1 P. M. Motion calendar—Adjourned cases.

1—Stark Medicine Company vs. Wisdom. 2—Stearns vs. Mannesman. 3—Prescott Arizona Central Railway Company vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company. 4—Carothers Publishing Company vs. Stanley Bradley Publishing Company. 5—Shaw vs. Andrews. 6—Wilmot vs. Hussey. 7—Cottier vs. Cunard Steamship Company. 8—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 9—Budge vs. Union Pacific Railway Company. 10—Morehead vs. Striker.

Cases Noticed.—11—Prescott Arizona Central Railway Company vs. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company. 12—Greathead Funnel and Subway Company vs. East River Gas Company. 13—New-York Filter Company vs. Schwarzwalder. 14—National Folding Box and Paper Company vs. Elsas. 15—La République Francaise vs. Morhourg. 16—Arnold vs. Hazzard. 17—Roberts vs. Robertson. 18—Kennedy vs. Henry. 19—Yale Wood Paint Foundry Company. 20—Clark vs. Barney Dumping Boat Company. 21—Mahoney vs. Nelson. 22—Stanton vs. Coffin.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Held in Room 47 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Equity Calendar.—17—Solomon vs. Garvin Machine Company. 23—Watson vs. Murry.

Issue of Law in Suits at Law.—6—Moore vs. Stiles. 7—Lee vs. Electric Typographic Company.

COURT NOTICE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—A session of this court for the trial of jury causes will be held commencing May 27. The calendar will be called through on the first day by Judge Lacombe, in Room 122, at 11 A. M. Cases must be tried when reached in their order; none will be set down for a later day in the session. By order of the court. JOHN A. SHIELDS, Clerk.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the matter of the trust under the will of Allen Ayrult, deceased.—Argued by Ernest F. Ayrault for appellant, John G. Milburn for respondent.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. New-York Refrigeration Construction Company et al., appellants.—Argued by Burton N. Harrison for appellant, S. B. Brownell for respondent.

Edmund W. Converse et al., appellants, vs. Daniel E. Sickles, Sheriff, &c.—Argued by Frederick R. Kellogg for appellants, Alexander Blumensteel for respondent.

Foo Long, appellant, vs. American Surety Company.—Argued by Charles O. Buchanan for appellant, S. B. Brownell for respondent.

Robert W. Oliphant et al., as executors, vs. Edward Burnes and another, impleaded, appellants.—Argued by M. H. Cardozo and Wilson Brown, Jr., for appellants, C. N. Bovee, Jr., for respondents.

The calendar for to-morrow is: Nos. 686, 226, 100, 245. The court will take a recess to-morrow until May 20, at Albany.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Springer Lithographing Company vs. Dieler. 2—Lyst vs. Hollender.

Class III.—3—Tripler vs. Levy.

Class IV.—4—Purdy vs. Lynch. 5—Barnes vs. Sadlier.

Class VI.—6—Partridge vs. Rivers.

Class VII.—7—Martens-Turner Company vs. Mackintosh. 8—People, &c., vs. Della Societa Mazzini Italiana.

Class VIII.—9—Schurr vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 10—Chicago Junction Railway Company vs. Roberts. 11—Matter of Security Mortgage Company. 12—Cummins vs. Campbell. 13—Heyliger vs. Maher. 14—Marcy vs. Ittner. 15—Higgins vs. Higgins. 16—Watson vs. Page. 17—Huffington vs. Farrel. 18—Matter of Standard Gas and Electric Light Company. 19—Arkenburgh vs. Arkenburgh. 20—Kean vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 21—Matter of de Glavenas. 22—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 23—Laino vs. Frank. 24—Callahan vs. Dohl. 25—United States Trust Company vs. Zimmerman. 26—Maclay vs. Robinson. 27—Hogan vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Corporation. 28—Stanfield vs. Knickerbocker Trust Company. 29—Osborn vs. Sexton. 30—Cohen vs. Moss. 31—Rinaldo vs. Cowen. 32—De Bois vs. Union Dime Savings Bank. 33—Boehm vs. Shea. 34—Bell vs. La Marta. 35—Trimble vs. Mahon. 36—Same vs. same. 37—Durenmath vs. Kessler. 38—Wolf vs. Loeb. 39—Kilgannon vs. Martin. 40—Campbell vs. Sexton. 41—Matter of Embossed Lumber and Fibre Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until May 4.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III. May 6.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMO NPLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until the first Monday of May.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

498—Sturn vs. Rosendorf.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—Fitzgerald, S. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Benno Holtz, Herman J. Bachran, Julia Heyman, Christian Stehl, William J. Valentine, Franz Preuss, Sophia T. Meeks.

At 2 P. M.—Christopher von Bergen, John T. Griffith, Henry E. Hughes, Mary McClellan, Frances M. Delprat.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Extraordinary Term.—Recess.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. District Attorney Fellows and Special Assistant District Attorneys Rollins and Fox for The People.

1—William W. McLaughlin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Lawrence, J.—Greenwich Savings Bank vs. Silverthau—Grosvenor S. Hubbard, Baker vs. Baker—Charles H. Truax. Matter of

HONEST RACING POSSIBLE

Senators Yesterday Passed the Bills in the Interest of Sport.

PLANS OF GAMBLERS FRUSTRATED

Senators Respond to the Demands of Horsemen of the State—High-Class Sport on the Turf to be Protected.

ALBANY, May 2.—After seeming to be dead over night, the Percy-Gray bill, which will allow decent racing in this State, was suddenly resurrected this morning. It and the Wilds bill, which failed of passage in the Senate yesterday, were both put through that body this afternoon. There were votes to spare on the two bills.

The Senators who dodged when the measures were up yesterday are a little more sensitive to public sentiment than they have been at times, and the vigorous declarations in the New-York newspapers against their action yesterday, brought them to time to-day. Some of them admitted it on the floor of the Senate. This seemed a little strange, in view of the evidences they have heretofore given that their skins were too thick for anything to break through.

Senator Guy called up his motion to reconsider the Gray bill, at a little after noon, and it was taken up. There had been a rumor that he would do this, and there was a crowd of interested spectators. Whether or not the lobby has been "working" against this bill, it has, at any rate, been deeply interested, and it was on hand.

When the bill was under consideration, Senator Raines, who dodged the day before, made a speech, declaring his position. He rehearsed the history of the Ives law, the Saxton amendment to it, and the new Constitution which had wiped out some of its important provisions. He said the Gray bill simply provided that the same operations in the way of betting might be carried on at a race track as were carried on daily at all stock exchanges.

Senator O'Connor, who had also dodged, said he would favor the Gray bill on condition that the Wilds bill also be passed.

Senator Parker also said he had no objection to it, and Senator Pound said that after full consideration he thought that public morals and decency would be better promoted by the passage of both these bills than by their defeat. He cited the "opinion of leading New-York journals of recent date" as backing for his position. It was he who had led the fight against the Gray bill the day before.

When the vote was taken the bill was passed by 21 to 4.

These Senators voted for the bill: Ahearn, Cantor, Coggeshall, Donaldson, Guy, Kilburn, Lamy, McMahon, O'Connor, O'Donnell, O'Sullivan, Parker, Parsons, Persons, Pound, Reynolds, Rice, Robertson, Smelzer, Sullivan and Wolf.

These Senators voted against it: Bradley, Coffey, Higgins, and Mullin.

The following did not vote: Childs, Collins, Lexow, Owens, (absent;) Raines, Stapleton, and Wolfert.

The Wilds Anti-Poolselling bill was then promptly passed by a vote of 22 to 4.

The Wilds bill, which had been amended slightly in the Senate, came into the Assembly at the evening session, and the amendments were agreed to without a negative vote. The three bills go to the Governor.

There is said to be some trace of politics in the quick change of heart by so many Senators. Some of the associations which are interested in racing, and which would have been practically put out of business if the Gray bill had been left where it was, last night communicated with both Republican and Democratic leaders during the interval between the sessions. Many members received messages from their constituents who are interested in campaign contributions which have heretofore come from turfmen and racing associations. This pressure helped to inspire the change of heart.

HORSEMEN FEEL HAPPY.

The Victory for Honest Racing Gratifying and Unexpected.

The action of the State Senate in passing the racing bills at Albany yesterday was a complete surprise to the members of The Jockey Club, managers of race tracks, horse owners, and horsemen generally. Some of these gentlemen had believed firmly that the bills would pass before the Legislature finally adjourned, but they had anticipated no such sudden change of front as was shown, and when the news was sent out over the "tickers" in the early afternoon the first impression was that some one was sending broadcast a huge hoax. When the news was confirmed, however, there was general rejoicing in Wall Street, at the clubs, and in the uptown resorts where the lovers of the sport congregate.

"It is an example of the power of the press," said one of the largest owners and breeders in the country, in speaking of the change of base. "There is no doubt in my mind that the action on Wednesday was a strike for money from men who race for sport and who have at heart the improvement of the horses of this country. They are wealthy men, for it is an expensive fad at best, and I suppose some of the dodging Senators thought they could get some cash for their votes. As a matter of fact, one of the men who was close to the gang of strikers said on Wednesday evening that $10,000 was sent to Albany that night the bill would be passed to-day. The offer was refused point blank, as the promoters of the sport, under the lead of Mr. August Belmont, had declared that they would not submit to blackmail under any circumstances. They said that they would break up their racing and breeding establishments, or else go abroad to race, unless the bill became a law in response to the public demand, and without the payment of a cent to the mercenary strikers.

"The Senators evidently awoke to the fact that they were running in opposition to public opinion when they saw that every paper in New-York City denounced the position they had taken. So they rushed to get under cover and in line with public opinion and sentiment. The result was the passage of the bills without the expenditure of a penny by the people interested in the sport."

Mr. August Belmont, President of both The Jockey Club and the National Steeplechase Association, returned from a trip to the West yesterday, and was much depressed by the outlook at Albany. He remained at his banking office until news of the passage of the bills was received, when he went to his home, feeling very much relieved mentally, though his health is not of the best. Save to express himself as very much gratified with the passage of the bill he had nothing special to say about the situation, except that the passage of it would prove to be the best possible thing for high-class racing, and would save from extinction one of the noblest of sports.

Philip J. Dwyer, President of the Brooklyn Jockey Club, first received news of the passage of the bill from a reporter for The New-York Times. He was delighted over the change of base made by the Senators, and said he hoped the Governor would at once sign the bill, so that the racing associations could go ahead with their plans for the season. "I had no doubt that the bill would pass eventually, though I had not expected it would come so soon. It insures the carrying out of the plans of the Brooklyn Jockey Club for its Spring meeting in its entirety. We do not expect to make any money this year; in fact, we shall be agreeably disappointed if the club pays its expenses. But the holding of meetings this year, even at a loss, will save racing from the ruin that threatened it. I do not care to say anything about the motives that prompted certain Senators to act as they did. I think The New-York Times made a very shrewd guess as to those."

Secretary Fellowes and Treasurer Bradford of the Coney Island Jockey Club stated that now that the racing bills had passed they would go ahead with intended improvements at the tracks and perfect arrangements for high-class racing during the season.

The one thing that the horsemen now have to fear is that Governor Morton may veto the bills, though they do not think he will do so in the face of the so freely expressed opinion of the public as to their wishes in the matter.

Without the signature of the Governor the bills will not become operative in time for the steeplechase meeting at Morris Park, which begins next Wednesday. An effort will be made by the gentlemen interested in this meeting to have Gov. Morton approve the bills in time so that there will be no need for a further postponement of that meeting.

When the news came from Albany that the Senate had decided to unloose the shackles from the harness racer as well as the galloper, most of the prominent patrons of trotting had left their offices for the day. Andrew Miller, proprietor of Life, was seen at the Calumet Club, and, from his position as President of the Driving Club of New-York, he is quite competent to speak for the friends of light-harness sport in this section.

"I have just heard the good news about the racing bill," said Mr. Miller, "and the Senate's action came just in time for the Driving Club. We had called a meeting of the Executive Committee for to-morrow evening to consider what was the best thing to be done. Arrangements are actively in progress for the annual opening at Fleetwood next Saturday week, and we should have had to omit our purse event at least if the bill was killed. Now it is all right, and nothing can hinder us from having a splendid season at our grounds.

"Personally, I did not feel any alarm when the report came on Wednesday that a majority had voted against the bill. There was still the chance for reconsideration, and I said to all my friends that this adverse action at the outset was the best thing that could happen. This opinion was verified by what occurred to-day."

WHAT THE BILLS ARE.

Provisions of Law Under Which Racing May Be Conducted.

The bills which have been passed in the interest of legitimate sport, briefly summarized, make these provisions as to racing and betting:

The Gray bill legalizes racing for stakes, prizes, purses, and premiums, but specifically prohibits bookmaking and poolselling of all kinds. On race tracks where running races are held, and which have received a license from the State Racing Commission, and on all trotting tracks, the bill permits the making of a private bet or wager, provided that there shall be no passing of money directly, and no interchange of record or memodandum of a bet made. This, in effect, establishes betting on horse races in this State as it has been conducted for many years in England.

Trotting races may be held by any trotting association on any kind of a track as regards size. But for running races, there is a special provision that running tracks must be at least a mile in length or circumference and must be licensed by a State Racing Commission of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor to serve for five years, without compensation. Five thousand dollars is appropriated annually for the expenses of the commission, which is to be assessed pro rata on the tracks licensed by the commission.

The bill provides that not more than forty days' racing shall be held on any one track between April 15 and Nov. 1, and all racing shall be between sunrise and sunset.

Racing at county fairs is not interfered with by the bill.

A tax of 5 per cent. on the gross receipts of all classes of racing associations, except agricultural associations, is imposed by the bill, which is to be distributed among agricultural associations.

The two Wilds bills carry out the anti-gambling provisions of the new Constitution and prohibit poolselling and bookmaking and all other kinds of gambling, and specifically repeals the Ives pool law.

BAD DAY FOR AMERICAN HORSES

Stonenell, Harry Reed, and Montauk Were All Defeated.

LONDON, May 2.—The Dwyer-Croker combination had a bad day of it at the Newmarket meeting to-day. They first started Stonenell in the March Stakes over the Rowley mile, and, though he had but 119 pounds up, he ran last from start to finish. The race was won easily by four lengths by Mr. Russell's Whittier, three years old, with 112 pounds up, and Finlay in the saddle. Best Man, five years, carrying 143 pounds, with Webb up, was second, three lengths in front of Marco, three years, 112 pounds, ridden by Loatis. Lynwood and Stonenell were the only other starters. The betting was 9 to 2 against Whittier, 6 to 4 on Best Man, 4 to 1 against Marco, and 20 to 1 each against Lynwood and Stonenell.

Whittier, who won the race practically in a canter, is a son of Laureate, the imported stallion now owned by S. Sanford & Sons of Amsterdam, N. Y., proprietors of the Hurricana stud.

Harry Reed, the property of M. F. Dwyer, ran fourth in a field of nine horses in the race for the Peel Handicap at six furlongs. He carried 128 pounds, conceding age and weight to all the other starters. The race was won by Lord Londonderry's Besom, three years, 91 pounds, by a length and a half, with Knockabout, four years, 110 pounds, second, and Bragget, three years, 90 pounds, third. The winner was the favorite at 3 to 1, the price against Harry Reed being 8 to 1. It is probable that this race was to key Reed up a bit, and get a line on the horses in the sprinting class.

Richard Croker's Montauk, carrying 122 pounds, was made a favorite for the Two Year Olds' Plate of 200 sovereigns at five furlongs, but the best he could do was to run third. The race was won by E. J. Keylock's Watchful, a 10 to 1 chance. J. H. Houldsworth's Laurilola, the second favorite, at 5 to 2, ran second, and Montauk was third. There were eight starters for the race.

Press Wheelmen's Run.

The Press Wheelmen had their run scheduled for yesterday to Fort Hamilton and Bath Beach. About twenty-five members took part. The trip was an enjoyable one, and ended early enough for all to reach their offices in time for work. These runs are designed to fill a long-felt want of night workers who are devotees of the wheel for short runs in the afternoon, of which there are a large number on Long Island and in the vicinity of Upper New-York. The next run will be to Yonkers, under Lieut. Clapham of the Press Wheelmen. The meeting place is at Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard, at the entrance of the Park, at 1 o'clock sharp, on Sunday, May 5.

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Beat the Philadelphias by Playing Excellent Ball.

A BIG CROWD SAW THE GAME

Philadelphia's New Grounds Opened—Meekin Steady and Effective—Presents for Several Players—Davis's Home Run.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 9; Philadelphia, 4.
Brooklyn, 8; Baltimore, 6.
Cincinnati, 9; Pittsburg, 8.
Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Boston, 9; Washington, 7.
Louisville, 5; Chicago, 4.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	8	3	.727
Cleveland	7	4	.636
New-York	5	3	.625
Brooklyn	5	3	.625
Cincinnati	6	5	.545
Baltimore	4	4	.500
Boston	3	4	.429
Washington	3	4	.429
Chicago	4	6	.400
Louisville	4	6	.400
St. Louis	3	8	.273
Philadelphia	2	6	.250

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.—Twenty thousand persons attended the opening of the baseball season in Philadelphia this afternoon, and witnessed a game which New-York won by better playing. The new and handsome iron grand stand, which is built on the cantilever principle, and which replaces the structure burned last Summer, was occupied for the first time. Mayor Warwick formally started the game by throwing a ball from the grand stand to the umpire.

A large crowd of New-Yorkers was present, among the number being President Freedman of the New-York Club, and ex-Treasurer Talcott. Catchers Clements and Grady of the Philadelphia team were presented with diamond lockets, and Right Fielder Thompson of the local club was the recipient of a massive bouquet.

New-York took the lead in the first inning, and held it throughout. Fuller, Van Haltren, and Davis, the first three batters, were given bases on balls by the usually steady Taylor, and Doyle followed with a single. All four men tallied on Sullivan's wild throw to first base in fielding Doyle's hit. Taylor was more effective thereafter, although in the seventh inning, Davis lifted the ball over the right field fence for a home run. Meekin was steady and very effective.

In the ninth inning Beam and Grady relieved Taylor and Clements as the Philadelphia battery. Prior to the game ex-Treasurer Talcott, as the head of a New-York delegation, presented President Freedman with a diamond pin and a gold-headed cane. Weather clear and pleasant. Score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Fuller, ss	1	0	3	4	0	Hamilton, cf	1	1	2	0	0
V. Halt'n, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Hallman, 2b	0	1	0	3	1
Davis, 3b	3	1	1	1	1	Delah'ty, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Doyle, 1b	1	3	12	0	0	Cross, 3b	0	0	0	2	2
Tiernan, rf	2	2	0	0	0	Thom son, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Stafford, 2b	1	2	2	4	0	Clements, c	0	0	8	1	0
Burke, lf	0	1	2	0	1	Grady, c	0	0	0	0	0
Farrell, c	0	0	6	0	2	Sullivan, ss	0	1	2	4	2
Meekin, p	1	2	0	2	0	Boyle, 1b	2	2	11	0	0
						Taylor, p	1	2	0	3	0
Total	9	11	27	11	4	Beam, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	4	9	27	13	5

New-York	4	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0—9
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0—4

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Philadelphia, 3. First base by errors—New-York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Left on bases—New-York, 8; Philadelphia, 9. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 4; off Taylor, 5. Struck out—By Meekin, 4; by Taylor, 4. Home run—Davis. Two-base hits—Meekin, Tiernan. Sacrifice hit—Farrell. Stolen bases—Stafford, Hamilton, (2.) Double plays—Fuller, Stafford, and Doyle. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1. Wild pitch—Taylor. Umpire—Mr. Campbell.

BROOKLYN'S FINE RALLY.

Won a Game from Baltimore When It Looked Like Defeat.

For seven innings deathlike stillness reigned at Eastern Park yesterday. The Orioles were beating the Brooklyns, and the followers of the latter sighed, scored out after out, and were manufacturing excuses for the defeat, or rather what looked like the defeat, of the home team. At one stage the Baltimoreans were half a dozen runs in the lead, and the efforts of Capt. Griffin's men looked hopeless.

In just one inning, however, the sturdy Brooklyn batsmen changed defeat to victory, and sent home rejoicing 5,000 dyed-in-the-wool enthusiasts. This inning was the eighth. The score was 6 to 4 against the local nine, but before the Brooklyns were retired they sent four men around the circuit and saved the day.

At this point of the game Anderson distinguished himself by making a home run with one man on base. As a matter of fact, Anderson was largely in evidence all the afternoon. An an early stage of the game it was evident that Tredway could do nothing against the left-handed pitching of Esper, so Anderson was placed in the field. This was a most skillful move, as the substitute made a home run, two singles, scored 2 runs, and assisted in the scoring of two more—an afternoon's work of which any ball player can justly feel proud.

Kennedy appeared unable to check the batting of the champions, and in the fourth inning Lucid was placed in the box. This, too, proved to be a move in the right direction, for Lucid only allowed one run to be charged against him. Esper, who had been doing good work, appeared to tire in the latter part of the game, and Gleason took his place in the seventh inning.

Baltimore started the run scoring in the first inning, when Kelly forced out Keeler, who had made a two-base hit, stole to second, and came home on Carey's single. A base on balls in the second, Jennings's two-bagger, and a safe drive by Robinson gained 2 runs in the third. Keeler's single, an error by Burns, Kelly's double, and Brodie's single secured 2 more. Baltimore's last run was tallied in the fourth inning. Esper was hit with a pitched ball, but was forced out by McGraw, who got to second on Daly's error. He scored on Keeler's single.

It was in the last half of the fourth that the Brooklyns got their first run. Daly's base on balls, a wild pitch, and Anderson's single secured it. Two bases on balls and La Chance's double gained 2 in the fifth. Successive hits by Anderson, Mulvey, and Dailey enabled the boys across the bridge to get 1 in the sixth.

The eighth inning proved to be the lucky one for the local team. Burns started the good work by getting his base on balls, and Griffin drove the sphere far past Brodie for a home run. As he was sprinting around the path, the spectators held their breaths, and finally, when he reached the home plate, making the scores even, five thousand throats broke forth, and the good news was heralded from East New-York far across Canarsie Bay. While the excitement was at its height, Mulvey took first on balls, Dailey sacrificed, but the best Lucid could do was to fly out to Reitz. Then Griffin hit a sharp one at McGraw, too hot to handle, and the batsman took two bases, sending in Mulvey and placing the Brooklyns in the lead. This was the signal for another outburst of enthusiasm. At this stage, Carey failed to stop La Chance's grounder, and Griffin finished the circut of the bases.

The Baltimores failed to tally in their half of the ninth, and the Brooklyns and their friends started homeward in a happy frame of mind. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
McGraw, 3b	1	0	0	4	0	Griffin, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Kelley, lf	1	1	1	0	0	La Chance, 1b	0	2	11	0	0
Carey, 1b	0	1	16	1	1	Corcoran, ss	0	0	3	2	0
Brodie, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Daly, 2b	1	0	2	3	2
Reitz, 2b	1	1	1	4	0	Burns, lf	1	0	3	0	1
Jen'ings, ss	1	2	2	5	1	Tredway, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Robinson, c	0	1	1	1	0	And'son, rf	2	3	1	0	0
Esper, p	0	0	0	1	0	Mulvey, 3b	1	1	4	2	0
Gleason, p	0	0	1	0	0	Dailey, c	0	1	0	1	0
						Kennedy, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	6	10	24	16	2	Lucid, p	1	0	1	2	0
						Total	8	10	27	12	3

Baltimore	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—6
Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4	0	—8

Earned runs—Baltimore, 4; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Baltimore, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Brooklyn, 7. First base on balls—Off Kennedy, 1; off Lucid, 2; off Esper, 3; off Gleason, 2. Home run—Anderson. Two-base hits—Griffin, La Chance, Keeler, Kelley, Jennings. Stolen bases—Keeler, Kelley, Mulvey. Double plays—Corcoran and Daly; Kelley and Carey; Reitz, Jennings, and Carey. Hit by pitcher—Esper. Wild pitch—Esper. Umpires—Messrs. Long and Murray.

Other League Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Cincinnati	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	0—9
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	4	0	3	0	0	0—8

Base hits—Cincinnati, 20; Pittsburg, 18. Errors—Cincinnati, 2; Pitsburg, 4. Batteries—Foreman and Vaughen; Killen, Hart, and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT CLEVELAND.

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	—4
Cleveland	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	x	—9

Base hits—St. Louis, 10; Cleveland, 8. Errors—St. Louis, 6; Cleveland 2. Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz; Wallace and O'Connor. Umpire—Mr. Betts.

AT CHICAGO.

Louisville	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Chicago	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Base hits—Louisville, 10; Chicago, 11. Errors—Louisville, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Cunningham and Cote; Hutchinson and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT BOSTON.

Washington	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	2	0—7
Boston	2	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	x	—9

Base hits—Washington, 8; Boston, 16. Errors—Washington, 7; Boston, 3. Batteries—Maul and McGuire; Nichols and Ganzel. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

Cutler, 7; Drisler, 3.

Cutler School's baseball team defeated Drisler School at Berkeley Oval yesterday afternoon. Sands pitched a steady game, giving very few bases on balls. The score:

CUTLER.	R	I B	P O	A	E	DRISLER.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Fuller, rf	1	1	1	0	0	H. Sut'n, 2b	0	1	4	1	0
Hollins, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	Wolf, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Sands, p	1	1	2	6	0	Water'n, 1b	0	1	10	1	1
Wicks, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	Burns, c	0	1	4	0	0
Elmer, c	0	0	7	1	0	R. Sut'n, c	0	1	10	1	0
Pell, ss	1	1	0	5	1	Meyer, ss	0	1	0	1	1
Hende'n, cf	1	0	1	0	0	O'Brien, 3b	2	1	1	1	0
Robert'n, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Pund'f'd, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Knapp, 1b	1	0	15	0	0	Hershn'd, rf	0	0	0	0	1
Total	7	3	27	16	4	Total	3	8	27	9	3

Cutler	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	1	0	—7
Drisler	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Earned runs—Cutler, 1; Drisler, 1. First base by errors—Drisler, 1; Cutler, 2. Left on bases—Cutler, 3; Drisler, 9. First base on balls—Off Brower, 5; off Sands, 1. Struck out—By Brower, 9; by Sands, 7. Three-base hit—Elmer. Two-base hits—Wicks, Hershfield. Stolen bases—Punderford, Hershfield, Fuller, Sands, Wicks, Elmer, (2,) Pell, (3,) Henderson, (2,) H. Sutton, Wolf, Brower, Meyer, (2,) O'Brien, (3.) Double plays—Brower to Waterman, to H. Sutton. Wild pitches—Sands, 1; Brower, 3. Passed balls—Elmer, 3; R. Sutton, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Naday, Woodbridge and Bien, Berkeley.

FERRIS'S NEW YACHTS.

A Racing Catboat and a Cruising Cutter Being Built.

T. E. Ferris has designed two small boats which are being built. One is a cutter for George E. Curtis of this city, and the other is a racing cabin catboat for a New-York yachtsman.

The cutter is being built by Rice Brothers, at East Boothbay, Me. Her dimensions are 43 feet 6 inches over all, 30 feet on the water line, 12 feet 6 inches beam, and 7 feet 3 inches draught. She has an iron keel weighing 11,500 pounds. This boat is being thoroughly constructed for a substantial cruising cutter, and will be used by her owner in Maine waters. Her interior accommodations will be very complete. She will have a berth and sofa in her cabin, which will have full head room. Forward is a roomy forecastle. Then she will have a stove, and all conveniences for lengthy sails.

The cabin catboat is being built by W. P. Kirk of Toms River, N. J., and, if looks go for anything, she should be a remarkably fast boat. She is 20 feet on the water line, has a modern bow, and a long, low counter. When heeled, she will sail on about 28 feet water line. Her mast is stepped well forward, and her sail will be a monster. The centreboard is of the dagger type, and will be of steel. There are many new and novel features about her construction and rig. She will be raced on the Sound, and the Kittle will be her mark.

NEWS OF THE THOROUGHBREDS.

—Now that racing is a certainty, Gideon & Daly have arranged to bring their string of racers, twenty-eight in number, from their farm at Holmdell, N. J., to the Sheepshead Bay track, where the final touches will be given to Ramapo, The Butterflies, Keenan, Waltzer, and the other fliers in their string. Four horses in the lot trained by Mr. Hyland belong to Col. W. P. Thompson of the Brookdale Stud. There are rumors that there are some very fast youngsters in the string. Ramapo is in the pink of condition, and his owners believe he will certainly win the Brooklyn Handicap.

—Some good work was done by the horses at the Coney Island tracks yesterday. Dr. Rice, the Brooklyn Handicap candidate, worked three-quarters of a mile very easily, with light weight up, in 1:16¼. Rubicon was worked a mile and a quarter in 2:14, and Hornpipe and Assignee negotiated the same distance in 2:18. Arsonaweil and Declare did an easy mile in 1:48 at the Brooklyn track, the fastest mile of the year over that course thus far.

—The horses owned by August Belmont, and trained by A. J. Joyner, some of which have been racing at the St. Asaph track, will leave the Virginia track for Sheepshead Bay on Saturday of next week in time for the opening of the Brooklyn Club meeting.

—Marcus Daly's string of twenty-seven horses was shipped from Eatontown, N. J., to Chicago yesterday. They occupied two cars, were under the personal charge of Trainer Matt Byrnes, and will begin their year's campaign at Hawthorne Park.

—"Pittsburg Phil" has decided to ship his string of eight horses to Chicago about the middle of next week.

Will Interest All Sportsmen.

Arrangements for the Sportsmen's Exposition are now so thoroughly completed that its success as an exhibition is a certainty. The show will be a most novel one, and is expected to prove as popular with the public as have the several expositions of a like character in England. The English shows have attracted much the same patronage as have the horse shows here, and there is no reason why a like success should not be achieved here.

Holders of space are arranging exhibits without reference to the expense incurred, apparently. Among the features will be the manufacture of fishlines in the Garden by the Natchaug Silk Company, and a shot-tower in full operation. Mr. A. Spering of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is to show his collection of guns and revolvers showing the progress from the old flint-locks to the modern gun and rifle.

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Eminent physicians *praise Cottolene* because of its healthfulness.—Expert cooks *praise Cottolene* because of its efficacy.—Housekeepers *praise Cottolene* for its economy. Connoisseurs *praise Cottolene* for the delicate flavor it imparts to the food. People with weak digestion *praise Cottolene*, because all food prepared with it can be enjoyed without fear of any distressing results. Everybody *praises Cottolene*. At the Food Exhibit in Grand Central Palace, 43rd and Lexington Ave., you may see and taste food cooked with *Cottolene*. *Cottolene* is sold by all dealers in tins, with trade mark—*steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*—on every tin. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO, and Produce Exchange, NEW YORK.

For Cottolene

CLOSE ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

Games of the Pastimes and Company I of the Twelfth Regiment.

The second joint games of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, and the Pastime Athletic Club were held in the armory, at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue last night. They were very successful and highly appreciated by the big crowd present.

One of the best races was the half-mile walk. It was won by R. Walker, a student at the Berkeley School. In the bicycle races, the Greenwich Wheelmen won all but one third prize.

Just before the last race Master Le Roy See, the twelve-year-old son of the well-known starter, "Sam" See, gave an exhibition of fancy riding. The little fellow looked very well on his wheel. He is a graceful and fearless rider, and showed many new tricks that would have aroused enthusiasm if performed by some of the veteran trick riders. He was heartily applauded. James E. Sullivan was the referee. After the games there was dancing. Following is the summary:

60-Yard Dash. (Handicap.)—Won by H. G. Chatain, New-York A. C., (7 feet;) I. A. Coombs, New-Jersey A. C., (3 feet,) second;; S. H. Bijur, Columbia College A. A., (7 feet,) third. Time—0:06 3-5.

880-Yard Run, (Scratch.)—Won by A. L. Marvin, Columbia College A. A.; J. J. McDermott, Pastime A. C., second; W. B. Gunton, Columbia College A. A., third. Time—2:17 3-5.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, (Scratch.)—Won by W. H. Owen, Greenwich Wheelmen; C. Lippman, Greenwich Wheelmen, second; J. S. Donohue, Pastime A. C., third. Time—3:43 3-5.

440-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by H. C. Brokaw, Princeton, (13 yards;) T. B. Cannon, (13 yards,) second; G. Holland, Pastime A. C., (6 yards,) third. Time—0:56 4-5.

880-Yard Walk, (Scratch.)—Won by R. Walker, Berkeley School; J. A. Ryan, Yonkers, second; W. L. Wayne, National A. C., third. Time—3:48 1-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, (Handicap.)—Won by W. H. Owen, Greenwich Wheelmen, (45 yards;) C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich Wheelmen, (20 yards,) second; H. J. New, Greenwich Wheelmen, (scratch,) third. Time—6:11 3-5.

One-Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by E. W. Baynes, Company H, (90 yards;) J. H. Greene, Jr., New-Jersey A. C., (90 yards,) second; A. J. Walsh, Xavier A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—4:41 1-5.

Potato Race.—Won by E. A. Powers, Jr.; J. G. Campion, Spaulding Literary Union, second; E. Collyer, Twenty-second Regiment, third. Time—0:55 3-5.

CORNELL'S ATHLETIC MEET.

Webb Lowers the Mile Record for the University.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 2.—The Spring meet of the Cornell Athletic Club was held here to-day at Percy Feld. A large number of contestants were entered, but the track was slow and dead, and the atmosphere was oppressive. Only one record was broken—the mile run, by H. P. Webb, '97, who lowered the Cornell record of 1893 by 6 seconds.

In the seventh lap of the two-mile bicycle race Barnett, who was leading, ran too near the pole and took a spill, which resulted in a general smashup of all the five contestants. No one was seriously injured, but all five wheels were considerably wrecked. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by G. R. Shepard, '96; P. W. Simpson, '98, second. Time—0:10 3-5.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by C. Conard, '96; D. R. Rushmore, '95, second. Time—0:17 2-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by C. Baldwin, '96; R. G. Rulison, '95, second. Time—0:23 4-5.

220-Yard Hurdle.—Won by F. Van Anden, '96; A. G. Miles, '97, second. Time—0:28.

440-Yard Run.—Won by G. W. Rulison, '95; F. B. Stratford, '95, second. Time—0:52 2-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by W. W. Stebbins, '97; R. B. Lewis, '95, second. Time—2:07 4-5.

Mile Run.—Won by H. P. Webb, '97; J. E. Gignoux, '98, second. Time—4:46 2-5.

Mile Walk.—Won by E. M. Bull, '98; E. P. Haines, '95, second. Time—7:59 4-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle.—E. P. Hinds, '96, finished first in 5:52. All the contestants were thrown off their wheels and the event was called off.

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—Won by G. L. Patterson, '95; H. Diedrichs, '97, second. Distance—104 feet 1½ inches.

Putting Sixteen-Pound Shot.—Won by W. O. Siebald, '95; E. S. Davis, '98, second. Distance—34 feet 6 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by G. B. Becker, '97; C. A. Powell, second. Height—5 feet 9¾ inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by A. G. Miles, '97; C. Conard, '96, second. Distance—19 feet 3 inches.

CYCLE RACING DATES.

Sanctions Granted This Week for Future Race Meetings.

Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen has issued the following bulletin for the current week:

The quarter-mile, half-mile, and two-mile national championships have been assigned to the Asbury Park Wheelmen on July 11, 12, 13.

Additional national circuit dates have been assigned to Scranton, Penn., June 24, and Carbondale, Penn., June 2, these clubs assuming the risk of rain.

Charles A. Deinan, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is suspended, pending investigation.

The list of sanctions granted is as follows:

July 4—Wapello Cycling Club, Ottumwa, Iowa.
Aug. 17—Mercury Wheel Club, Flushing, N. Y.
May 11—Pennsylvania State College Athletic Association, State College, Pennsylvania.
June 10—Pennsylvania State College Athletic Association, State College, Pennsylvania.
June 21—Fredonia Athletic Club, Fredonia, N. Y.
June 15—New-York Athletic Club, New-York City.
Sept. 28—New-York Athletic Club, New-York City.
June 28—Young Men's Christian

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Derby Mascot.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Aladdin, Jr.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture—The Passion Play.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:30—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Captain Paul.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Beau Brummell.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Lexington Av-43d St—2:00 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—The Two Orphans.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—The Devil's Deputy.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Puddinhead Wilson.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling and The Man Up Stairs.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition.
ORTGIES GALLERIES, 5th Av-34th St—8:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M. and 8:00 P. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Art Loan Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	45	61	6 P. M.	53	80
6 A. M.	43	60	9 P. M.	51	74
9 A. M.	47	72	11 P. M.	50	68
12 M.	56	81	12 P. M.	50	67
4 P. M.	57	80			

Average temperature yesterday 50
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 72
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years 54

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE NEW BALLOT.

The amendment of the Raines Blanket-Ballot bill in the Assembly after it had been passed by the Senate makes it necessary for the measure to go through a conference committee, but as the amendment was made by the Assembly Judiciary Committee at the suggestion of Mr. Raines, it is presumably acceptable to the majority of the Senate which he represented. It was not adopted in the Senate before the bill was passed there, because it would delay its final enactment. The vote in the Assembly on the amended bill was 75 to 5, and there is no doubt of the Senate's agreement to the only change made in it.

This will displace at last the cumbrous system of numerous ballots with one requiring the use of but one ballot by the voter. Not only that, but it will be the blanket ballot in its simplest form. The names of candidates will be so arranged that those of each organization making nominations will be in a separate column, with the name of the organization and a pictorial emblem of its own selection above it. The voter may vote one of these "straight tickets" by simply marking a cross in a circle above it, between the party name and the emblem. As the ballot will be delivered to the voter already folded as required by the law, the refolding will be an easy matter.

Plainly, nothing could be easier or simpler than voting a "straight ticket" with this ballot, but there will be a square at the left of each candidate's name in each column, in which the cross can be placed to vote for the separate candidates. This will make it also an easy matter for any one who can read to mix his ticket to any extent he pleases, and few men who cannot read are addicted to mixing their tickets. Any such can have a sample ballot, differing in color from the official ballots, which may be marked beforehand and which he can take into the booth as a guide.

The chief fault in the original Raines bill lay in the provision for illiterate voters desiring to vote for some candidate who was not in nomination at all, and consequently whose name was not printed on the ballot, and the Assembly amendment greatly mitigates, if it does not entirely cure, that fault. This class of "independent illiterates" is, we fancy, rather mythical, but there is to be on the ballot a column, with the places for candidates' names left blank, in order that the elector may therein write the names of candidates of his own personal choosing. While that may be the legitimate right of any voter, we do not believe it was necessary to provide for its exercise by proxy in order to have the law valid. But this has been assumed in all the bills.

The provision for assistance in the bill as it now stands is perhaps the least objectionable. It is certainly much less objectionable than that in the bill as it passed the Senate. A person who is recorded on the registration book as having sworn, when he was registered, that by reason of illiteracy he could not write, may have "two electors of opposite political faith, to be selected by the Inspectors of Election from parties represented by them respectively," enter the booth with him and assist him in preparing his ballot. They are forbidden to "request or seek to persuade or induce" him to vote any particular ticket or for any particular candidate, or to reveal how he voted, and violation of this prohibition is made a felony.

It is not likely that this provision can be "worked" to any extent for fraudulent or corrupt purposes, under the bipartisan plan of conducting elections, and it is not probable that the privilege allowed will be much used. No one can resort to it who does not stand recorded on the registration books as having sworn to his illiteracy, thereby inviting scrutiny to his action and that of any one who may seek to control his vote. We are inclined to think that this provision, while meeting an assumed constitutional requirement, will prove to be harmless, as well as useless. In other respects, the bill is a great improvement upon the present law and as satisfactory, perhaps, as we could hope for.

TRUCKS IN THE STREETS.

Col. Waring deserves credit for the vigorous measure which he has at last taken to clear the streets of trucks which obstruct his work and constitute incumbrances that come near to public nuisances. He has proceeded with great circumspection, and only after fair warning had been given to the people who find it convenient to leave their vehicles in the streets that if they continued that practice they would have to redeem them from the pound.

The warning was not effectual, for the general reason that nobody readily believes that an abuse which he finds profitable is doomed, and for the special reason that nobody in New-York believes in the disposition of a public officer inexorably to enforce the law. So there was really nothing for Col. Waring to do but to make a series of examples. He has also established a sliding scale of penalties, within the limits of the law, so that it will cost a law-breaking owner more to reclaim his truck after the second seizure than the first, and after the third than the second. This course, if persisted in, is sure to prove effectual. The disgusted truck owner may describe the Commissioner in the graceful language applied to him by a post of the Grand Army of the Republic as "a foul-mouthed mountebank," but he will be careful to keep his trucks out of the foul-mouthed mountebank's way.

There are other rules and ordinances the enforcement of which would greatly facilitate the work of street cleaning, which it is to be feared can be enforced only by making examples. The rule requiring the cartmen to reject what it is not their duty to remove is by no means thoroughly enforced, and as it immediately concerns domestic servants, it will take a deal of inculcation before it is thoroughly understood. There are many shopkeepers, too, who hold that it is an inalienable right of man to litter the street in front of his premises with all manner of rubbish, including paper, which goes flying about whenever the wind rises. The time has come when forbearance on the part of the Commissioner has ceased to be a virtue respecting this form of nuisance. A series of examples of porters who continue to defy the law would be as useful and effectual as the raid upon the men who stable their trucks in the streets is sure to be. A difference is that the Street-Cleaning Department can impound stray trucks on its own account, whereas for the enforcement of some of the other regulations the active co-operation of the police is required; but we may reasonably expect that this will henceforth be secured.

CONTROLLER ECKELS ON SILVER.

The speech of Controller Eckels at Detroit last evening will be found in full in our columns this morning. Like all his utterances, it is earnest, clear, and concise. He points out that the issue is now fairly and simply made. The silver men have made it in proposing unlimited coinage at 16 to 1.

It must be fought out as it is presented, and without compromise. The honest bimetallists and those who believe in the gold standard can and must unite against the common foe, whose doctrine differs only in degree and not at all in principle from that of fiat paper money, which was rejected by the United States a score of years since. And in this struggle those who are most deeply interested and most capable of leading are the business men, who know that commerce is impossible without honest money, and that honest money is redeemable in coin worth just as much when melted into bars as in any other form.

HORSE-RACING AND LAW-SELLING.

If anything could aggravate the contempt of the people of the State of New-York for a considerable number of the men by whom they are represented in the State Senate, it would be the course of that body upon the Gray Racing bill. Here was a measure conforming to the provisions of the amended Constitution, and intended to save from destruction the investment in high-class horses, which forms an important interest of the State, while at the same time removing the just objections that had been made on moral grounds to unrestricted and unregulated racing. The business was put under the supervision of an association composed of men of standing and character, who were certain so to use their powers as to suppress the abuses of horse racing, including poolselling, bookmaking, and all other forms of public gambling. That the bill would accomplish its professed purpose was evinced by the fact that it conciliated all opposition based on moral grounds. The opposition it encountered was exclusively from those who had made their livings by the abuses of horse racing.

There being thus no public or presentable opposition to the measure, the special interest involved and the general public sentiment being alike in favor of it, its passage seemed to be a foregone conclusion. To the amazement of everybody it failed, though the votes in its favor were more than twice the votes against it, and it failed because a dozen Senators failed to vote at all.

The explanation was obvious but unpleasant. It was that the men who were engaged in pushing the bill, and who represented the public interest, had also, as owners of race tracks or race horses, a private interest, and that it was the intention of some Senators to blackmail this interest. It is true that the men concerned had avowed their intention not to pay blackmail, but it seemed that the striking Senators did not believe them, and considered that at the last moment, rather than see the bill fail, its backers would facilitate its passage by bribery. If a promoter of the bill had entered the Senate Chamber when the vote was taking and inquired of the striking Senators, in Scriptural language, why sate they there idle, they might have answered him in Scriptural language, "Because no man hath hired us."

The sequel confirms this explanation. Finding that the backers of the bill would not pay money for its passage, and having known all along that public opinion required its passage, the Senate, on the very next day after it had allowed the bill to fail by thirteen votes to five, took it up and passed it by twenty-two to three. Among the majority of Thursday were five of the dodgers of Wednesday and two of the minority of Wednesday. It is hard to say which class has the less enviable position. Perhaps, upon the whole, Senator Pound has the least enviable position, for on Wednesday that statesman not only voted with the minority, but denounced as unconstitutional a measure for which he nevertheless voted the next day.

It cannot be said that the incident adds much to the public knowledge of the present Legislature, But is carries a useful moral for persons who may have a private interest, in addition to the public interest, in bills pending at Albany. The moral is that if their bills are popular and really demanded by the people of the State, they will be enacted, and that they themselves would be very unwise to pay bribes to a legislator "because of his importunity."

DOCK DEPARTMENT DEGENERATES.

The recent behavior of Mayor Strong's new Dock Commissioners in regard to the labor service of that department would lead the public to think that the Mayor had struck—unwittingly, we hope—upon some of the flabby creatures whom Dr. Max Nordau has made it the fashion to call "degenerates." These gentlemen have shown the futile sentimentality for reform, the restless tendency to parade their alleged emotions, the practical incapacity to express their sentiments in action, and the trace of ineffectual cunning that are generally accepted as the characteristics of this often ridiculous and not always respectable type.

On May 1 the Mayor's rules for the registration of laborers went into effect. The substance of the system established by these rules is this: The laborers in the employ of the city shall be retained so long as they are able and willing to do their work well; vacancies and any new places shall be filled from a registered list of applicants, open to all able to satisfy a few simple requirements as to physical condition, decent repute, and the indorsement of previous employers. The purpose of the system is to take the labor service out of politics and politics out of the labor service, to give all laborers an equal chance at city work and the city a fair chance for the best workmen, with no interference by politicians. It is a sensible, honest, practical system, and with honest administration will accomplish its purpose.

The Dock Department, like every other in the city, has been filled with men mainly appointed by influence of politicians. Some of them are worthless or worse; some are fair, but nothing more, and some of them are first-class. Previous to the last few days of April the Dock Commissioners struck from their list of employés all who were shown by experience to belong to the two inferior classes. Citizens who had watched the operation, and who wished to see the city get the worth of its money, approved this course, because it left in the service a considerable body of really good workmen, who under the new system would stay until they are not needed or cease to be fit for work or choose to leave. But the Commissioners did not stop there.

A few hours previous to the initiation of the new system, they met and made a clean sweep of about all the good workmen and replaced them with men of their own choice. What their motive was can be imagined. It was not to promote the good of the service—that is plain. The discharged men are technically Tammany men. Possibly the Commissioners think that to tumble all Tammany men, good and bad, into the street, will weaken Tammany. If they do they are silly, and in acting on that absurd theory they are betraying their official trust, which requires them to do their work as well as they can, whether it hurts or helps Tammany or the Republican machine, or any other political organization.

As politicians the Commissioners show themselves shallow and short-sighted. As reformers, men with public work on their hands, they show themselves incapable, pretentious, insincere, and tricky—in a word, "degenerates."

THE WAGES MOVEMENT.

We began on the 6th ult. to publish a record of the recent increases of wages, the first of which was the advance, in the latter part of March, of 15 per cent. in the coke district of Western Pennsylvania, where some 15,000 workmen were benefited by the change. Our record was continued on the 15th and 22d ult., and we add to the list this morning. The companies and firms or industries whose action has already been reported are as follows:

H. C. Frick & Co. and other firms in the Western Pennsylvania coke district, 15,000 workmen; all the cotton factories in Fall River, Mass., more than 25,000 employés; all the cotton factories in New-Bedford, Mass., about 25,000 employés; Quinebaug and Danielsonville manufacturing companies, mills at Danielsonville, Williamsville, and Wauregan, Conn., 4,000 employés; M. T. Stevens & Co., three woolen factories in New-Hampshire; Thomas Dolan & Co., manufacturers of woolens in Philadelphia; Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio; Wholfender, Shore & Co., Cardington, Penn.; Washington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., 4,000 employés; American Linen Mills, Fall River, Mass.; Worumbo Mills, Lisbon Falls, Me.; Willimantic Linen Company, Willimantic, Conn.; Belding Brothers & Co., silk mills, Rockville, Conn.; Grosvenordale Cotton Company, North Grosvenordale, Conn., 1,205 employés; E. W. Chapin & Co., woolens, Chapinville, Mass.; United States Bunting Company, Lowell, Mass.; Lakeside Manufacturing Company, Leicester, Mass.; United States Cotton Company, Central Falls, R. I.; B. S. Stevens, manufacturer of woolens, at Quinebaug, Conn.; Slater Woolen Company, mills at Webster and East Webster, Mass., 1,500 employés; John Chase & Sons, cassimeres, Webster, Mass., 300 employés; Vassalborough Woolen Mills, near Augusta, Me.; Burke Holl Company, Rowley, Mass.; Weybosset Mills, Olneyville, R. I.; Dyerville Manufacturing Company, Dyerville, R. I.

With one exception, the increases heretofore mentioned were granted voluntarily by the employers. In four or five of the additional examples which are recorded below, however, the changes were brought about by strikes. But the number of increases so obtained is small in comparison with the number of those which were ordered by the manufacturers upon their own motion. We continue the list below:

Dodge-Davis Manufacturing Company, Bristol, N. H., manufacturers of flannels; wages increased by 20 per cent., and the company is enlarging its factory.

Poland Paper Company, Mechanic Falls, Me.; increase of 12½ per cent. "to offset the reduction made during the hard times of last year."

Cocheco Mills, [cotton goods,] Dover, N. H.; increase of 5 per cent., restoring the scale in effect before the reduction in August last.

"Correspondence from North Adams, Mass., says that the Williamstown Manufacturing Company, the North Pownal Company, and the Beaver and Eclipse Mills increased the wages of all their employés last Monday. The increase averages 12 per cent."—Boston Commercial Bulletin, April 27.

Westerly Woolen Company, Westerly, R. I.; increase of 10 per cent.

Merino Mills, Olneyville, R. I.; wages of spinners increased by 10 per cent.

Tyson Chrome Works, Baltimore, Md.; increase of 10 per cent., being a restoration of the wages paid before August last.

Eddy Electric Company, Windsor, Conn.; increase of 10 per cent.

Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, Salmon Falls, N. H.; increase of 5 per cent.; 600 employés.

Jesse Eddy Woolen Mill, Fall River, Mass.; increase of from 10 to 15 per cent.

S. K. Wilson Woolen Mill, Trenton, N. J.; increase of 10 per cent.; 700 weavers.

Edwards Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Me.; increase of 10 per cent., being a restoration of the rates paid previous to Nov. 12, 1894; 1,200 employés.

The three cotton mills in Suncook, N. H.; rates of wages paid previous to last August restored on April 22; 1,600 employés.

A. L. Sayles & Sons' Union Woolen Mill, Pascoag, R. I.; increase of 5 per cent. offered, but employés have struck for 15 per cent.

Norwalk Mills Company, manufacturers of fine woolens, Norwalk, Conn.; increase of 10 per cent., restoring rate paid before the reduction of one year ago.

Stott's Mill, cotton goods, Lowell, Mass.; increase of 5 per cent. now and 5 per cent. more in September offered, but employés have struck for 10 per cent. to be added at the present time.

John N. Stearns & Co., silk manufacturers, Williamsport, Penn.; an advance of 1 cent per yard; 400 employés.

Paige Tube Company, Warren, Ohio; increase of 10 per cent.

Minnesota Iron Company, which owns or leases all the iron ore mines on the Vermillion Range; increase of 10 per cent. announced on April 30. This adds $6,000 per month to the company's pay roll.

Oil City Tube Mills and Oil City Boiler Works, Oil City, Penn.; increase of 10 per cent.; 1,000 men employed.

Hamilton and Ludington iron mines, Iron Mountain, Mich.; press dispatches said on April 28: "The idle men are all being put at work at better wages than were paid last season."

The Nichols Mill, Tarkiln, R. I.; increase ordered on April 26.

Morristown Woolen Company, Morristown, Penn.; increase of 10 per cent.

Union Mills, Moosup, Conn.; increase ordered last week.

This wages movement has almost entirely escaped the attention of the organs of McKinleyism. On the 5th ult. The New-York Tribune said:

"All last year Democrats were asserting that their duties were everywhere high enough to compensate for the difference in wages between this and other countries. As soon as business settled to the new and more blessed conditions, people were assured, they would get as good wages as ever. Business has been recovering, Democrats tell us daily, but the working people do not get the old wages. They are learning that the sort of business revival for which Democratic statesmen look means more severe competition with the labor of other lands; that its coming does not restore wages, but only makes it more clearly impossible to restore them."

Our neighbor has since been constrained to admit, however, that "in a good many establishments wages have been advanced." But The Philadelphia Press resolutely declines to see this upward movement. Only three days ago it published a very gloomy discourse about wages and immigration. Wages had been reduced, it said, "perhaps not quite to the European or Asiatic level" as the effect of the passage of the new tariff, and it was patiently waiting for "the fulfillment of the prediction as to wages dropping still lower," until they should "get down to the level" at which immigration would entirely cease. The professors of McKinleyism are, quite naturally, annoyed when their assertions that a revival of business "does not restore wages, but only makes it more clearly impossible to restore them," are disproved by the facts.

THE VETO OF WORTH.

In vetoing the bill reorganizing, in the interest of Jacob Worth, the Department of Charities and Correction in Kings County, the Governor has practically vetoed Worth and the Platt faction of the Kings County Republicans. Both in the immediate and secondary effects of the veto, the public gains largely; and Gov. Morton is entitled to the thanks of all honest men. The bill was nothing but a job. At present there are three Commissioners, who are named by the Supervisor at Large, who is a Republican—a matter of no consequence—and an honest and able man, a matter of unusual consequence. Worth's bill proposed to abolish the present commission on the 1st of June, and substitute a single Commissioner, to draw $8,000 a year for five years, and to be named by a board consisting of the Supervisor at Large, the County Clerk, and the Sheriff. In effect it was a bill to permit Worth to be put in office by two of his creatures. There are many reasons, some of which the Governor sets forth in detail, why the change in the department would be undesirable. The one reason which he could hardly give, because all the truth is at no time to be spoken in veto messages, why the bill should be condemned, is that it was an impudent swindle, under the forms of law, in the behalf of the unscrupulous subordinate of an unprincipled boss.

While any one can see the bad character and motive of this bill, its political bearings are puzzling. What could Platt have gained for the Republican Party by hoisting a man like Worth into such a post? He hoped, of course, to gain patronage, both directly in the salary paid to his lieutenant, and indirectly through the places to be distributed, and he probably expected a good dividend for the treasury of the party from the contracts, purchases, &c., which Worth would control. That would all be clear gain to Platt as a mere jobber in politics. But he claims to be more than that. He sets up as a party leader, anxious and able to promote the permanent success of his party. The Republican Party is in a minority in Kings County on State and National issues, and has never carried an election save with Democratic help, which has been obtained only when honest Democrats have taken this means to punish corruption in their own party. Worth's bill was vigorously fought by all the decent Republicans in active politics in Kings County. It was opposed by Democrats of the same type. Had it passed, it would have made a deep division among the Republicans, and disgusted the very class of Democrats on whose aid the Republicans are dependent for any possible success at the polls. As a piece of strategy by a party leader, the bill was a stupid blunder. As the trick of a mere political jobber, it is a failure.

The people of Kings County are saved from a very serious and shameful betrayal of their rights and interests. The Republican Party is saved from a great scandal. Indirectly, but inevitably, the fight within the party against Plattism is embittered. The best possible result for the party would be for the fight to grow more and more bitter until Plattism is cast out.

It is reported that Mr. T. C. Platt has finally abandoned his hopes of an "I deal" Police Commission.

It was a most kindly and gracious act for the agent of a steamship company to send a tug after one of his departing vessels, and rescue from its hold a trunk in which were the new gowns of a young woman who stood on the wharf and wept at the thought of returning to Jersey without them. She had only come to the pier for the purpose of bidding a friend farewell. The trunk was carried aboard the steamer by mistake, and was not missed from her carriage until the last line had been cast off and a rapidly widening abyss separated her from her belongings. Then came a frantic appeal to Agent Wright, a quick appreciation by him of the situation's seriousness, and the tug's hasty dispatch on its mission. Of course, success crowned the effort. The gowns were saved, the young woman was made happy; and a new glory added itself to the name—already glorious—of the American Line.

About as sure a proof of returning prosperity as could be desired is the fact that the May Day meetings in this country and in Europe were marked by no serious disorders, and by extremely little disorder of any kind at all. A year ago, the day was awaited with grave apprehensions in many countries, and savage conflicts took place between workingmen and police or soldiers, at more places than it would be easy to recall. Hunger and idleness are the most dangerous, as they are the most powerful, of "labor agitators." Anarchy starves when food is plenty.

There is no truth in the report that Tuesday's parade was postponed because a prominent member of Gov. Morton's staff couldn't find his rubbers.

ITS SECOND CONCERT A SUCCESS

A Large Audience Listens to the University Glee Club and Soloists.

The second private concert of the season was given by the University Glee Club last evening in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden. Like its predecessor, it was a decided success musically and in point of attendance.

The soloists were Mrs. Julie L. Wyman, who gave "Bon Soir, Mignonne," "La Vie," and other selections charmingly, and Miss Geraldine Morgan, the violinist, whose rendering of a mazurka by Zarzycki, Zapateado by Sarasate, and Legende by Wieniauski was heartily applauded.

The best of the glees were the "Song of the Viking," Riturelle, by Schumann, and two selections in which Mrs. Wyman assisted.

The singers were A. K. Alexander, E. F. Ayrault, James Barnes, Dr. E. W. Bill, Dr. W. P. Brandegee, P. M. Brett, S. T. Carter, F. R. Coffin, F. A. Cokefair, Dr. L. A. Conner, A. M. Cox, W. W. Crehore, W. H. Crittenden, George Cromwell, C. W. Culver, S. M. Dix, B. L. Fenner, S. E. Gage, F. F. Georger, N. M. Goodlett, Jr., E. Hicks Herrick, W. H. Hildreth, F. P. Hill, R. H. Hoadley, F. C. Hoyt, Dr. W. P. Ives, R. C. Lewis, E. E. Maxson, S. C. Mead, P. F. Merian, Dr. D. Hunter McAlpin, R. L. MacDuffie, John McMillan, C. D. O'Connell, F. A. Parkhurst, H. C. Pelton, Dr. E. W. Perkins, C. A. Reed, D. N. H. Schenck, O. A. Schreiber, H. A. Smith, Dr. R. N. Smith, Dr. W. E. Studiford, N. M. Swayne, second, F. L. Underhill, D. S. Voorhees, Dr. J. D. Voorhees, J. T. Walker, Jr., J. W. Walker, W. H. Walker, J. Edward Weld, Jacob Wendell, Jr., T. Williamson, and G. E. Woo...

THE ARTIST-ARTISAN INSTITUTE

Eighth Annual Spring Exhibition of Work by the Students.

At the Artist-Artisan Institute, 140 West Twenty-third Street, was held yesterday afternoon and evening the eighth annual reception. All the classrooms were thrown open and a varied assortment of art studies were shown.

Drawings from the nude, the draped figure and antique, were hung on the walls, together with illustrations in pen and ink and wash. Still life studies in color, water-color landscapes, and various designs for book covers, posters and carving in wood were among the many works of the students, the most promising examples, and one that attracted no little attention, were a bust of Gen. Hersey and some bas reliefs and small figures, by Carl E. Teft.

The officers of the institute, of whom the founder was John Ward Stunson, are: President, ex-Gov. Joshua L. Chamberlain, late President of Bowdoin College; Treasurer, Horace J. Fairchild, and Secretary, Henry R. Elliot. Harry Seymour Barnes is the Manager, while among the instructors are Walter Shirlaw, George Wharton Edwards, Edmund H. Ashe, and F. W. Ruckstuhl.

An attendance during the past Winter of over 100 pupils, in all the classes, has encouraged the institution, and considerable activity and enthusiasm are evident in the various classes. Courses of instruction are given in the antique, still life, the life, sculpture, decoration, and design, architecture, china painting, wood carving, costume and illustration. Lectures are also given by the instructors and others prominent in industrial art education.

The present exhibition will be open daily from 2 to 10 P. M., closing Saturday, and all visitors are heartily welcome.

AMPHITHEATRE WAS FILTHY, HE SAYS

A Doctor's Comments on the Long Island College Hospital Operating Room.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The criticisms in The New-York Times on the amphitheatre of the Long Island College Hospital, where most of the operations were performed, are absolutely correct.

I was present at certain abdominal operations last Winter under the following conditions: Prof. A. J. C. Skene and Dr. William Skene were removing cysts from two patients. During the operation there was a break in the waste pipe leading from the dissecting room above. The fluid dripped down, staining the ceiling and the wall, and fell on the floor of the amphitheatre behind where the operators were standing.

All antiseptic precautions had been carefully carried out by Prof. Skene and his assistant. Both operations took place on the afternoon of the same day, and both patients subsequnetly died. Removal of abdominal cysts are operations of a serious character, and might have resulted in the death of the patients, but the conditions of infection which were then present must have brought about serious increase of danger.

The operations were carried on in the most skillful manner. Owing to the unfortunate results, Prof. Skene refused to perform any other operations in this amphitheatre. As to the condition of the amphitheatre, it was filthy, showing an entire want of care. A DOCTOR.

New-York, May 2, 1895.

ALARM AMONG MR. PLATT'S FRIENDS

Chances of Securing Their Kind of Delegates from This Part of the State to the State Convention Are Decreasing.

Thomas C. Platt's friends are becoming alarmed as to the chances of securing their kind of delegates from this end of the State for the State Convention of this year.

The veto of the Worth bill has enraged the Platt politicians, who were counting on Worth to deliver a Platt delegation from Brooklyn this Fall. Worth was confident he could do this with the charities patronage, but now the Governor, with his inconvenient veto, has knocked all that in the head, and the outlook for Platt delegates from this end of the State is becoming worse every day.

Here in New-York City the anti-Platt men, headed by William Brookfield, are now in a position to control the machine themselves, so far as the selection of delegates to the State Convention is concerned. Their strength is growing every day, while Mr. Platt's is declining.

Mr. Platt poked fun at the efforts of the Union Leaguers at last year's convention. He will find it necessary to deal differently with them this year. With the anti-Platt forces in Erie, Chemung, and elsewhere steadily increasing in strength the outlook for the Platt clan is not cheerful.

One trouble is that the signs of potent opposition to Mr. Platt are making it hard for the Tioga boss to keep certain men in line in and out of the Senate. There are certain statesmen who always like to jump to the winning faction.

The old agitation about enlarging the State Committee has been renewed, not at the Waldorf Hotel conference, but by the Platt men, who now see in it a chance to cling to power if they can work out their schemes.

The State Committee now has one member for each of the thirty-four Congressional districts of the State, and one additional member. The project to have each Senate district represented would give the State Committee a membership of fifty and the additional member, who is always a colored man, would make it fifty-one. Under the present plan the Congressional districts below the Harlem send fifteen out of the thirty-five members. If the Senate district plan is followed out the proportion of members below the Harlem to that above it would be materially decreased, and, as pointed out, Mr. Platt is becoming constantly weaker in Kings and New-York Counties. So it is plain that it is not the anti-Platt men alone who are anxious that this change should be made. Some of the anti-Platt men are not wholly in favor of it.

HELP THE FRESH AIR FUND

There Were 20,000 Tenement-House Children Given an Outing Last Year.

More than 20,000 children whose homes are in the air-starved tenements of New-York were the beneficiaries last year of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. This fact is forcefully told in an artistic brochure just issued by the association, and there are pointed out many ways in which persons who like to do good may do the greatest possible amount of it.

It costs $350 for a day's round trip for 1,000 persons, and any one contributing that amount may have his name attached to the excursion. Fifty dollars will be receipted for by the giving of the donor's name to a room in the Free Home for Convalescent Children; for $25 a bed in that institution will be named, and $10 will maintain a child in the Home for a month.

The association now owns, free of debt, three houses at West Coney Island—the Windsor, Rossmore, and Brunswick—hence the largest part of the contributions of friends can be used in extending the number of those coming within the scope of its beneficence.

Ocean parties, as usual, will be the Summer feature, but there is to be work as well as amusement. The association has made an appropriation of $5,000 and secured the consent of the Board of Education to maintain vacation schools in six of the school buildings for 1895. Last year three of the buildings were used for the same purpose.

A trained nurse and a kindergartner are two important needs for 1895's greatest usefulness. Five hundred dollars will enable the association to secure the services of a competent and tactful trained nurse and a kindergartner for the Summer of 1895.

As the fresh air work increases in volume, it is the hope of the association that the ocean parties may go each day in the week, instead of three days, as is now the case. The appeal is therefore made to the public for the necessary support for the realization of this aim. By this active co-operation the association will be made effective in saving the lives of women and children, who, without the pure air and health-bringing winds of the ocean, might die in the city. The Treasurer of the association is Warner Van Norden.

"LIBERTY HALL" AGAIN

A Charming Performance of Wholesome Comedy at Empire Theatre.

Mr. Carton's pleasing romantic comedy called "Liberty Hall" was revived at the Empire Theatre last night, and the performance was greatly enjoyed by an excellent and appreciative audience. There are several reasons why this fact is gratifying—three reasons, to be explicit, and adopt the formula of Mr. Brighshaw, who tells his poor debtor there are just 850 reasons why his proposal should be listened to. The three reasons are the three plays which have preceded "Liberty Hall" on Mr. Charles Frohman's well-ordered st

JAPAN HAS NOT REPLIED

That a More Vigorous Triple Protest Is Imminent Is Denied.

STEAMER YIK SANG NOW RELEASED

Opinions on the Policy of the Allied Powers—Germany's Change of Inclination — Gunboat Machias at Che-Foo.

LONDON, May 2.—The Daily News correspondent in Berlin says:

"Japan has not yet answered the triple protest. The statement that a more vigorous protest is impending appears to be unfounded, or, at all events, premature."

The News correspondent in Vienna says diplomatic circles in Tokio believe a settlement could be effected by Russia's restoring Saghalien to Japan and China's compensating Russia with Manchuria.

A Central News dispatch from Tokio says that Japan has released the steamer Yik Sang, which was seized a short time ago while carrying munitions of war consigned to Tien-Tsin, it having been proved that the Captain and crew of the ship did not know what the cases on board contained.

The Central News correspondent in Tokio says:

"There is reason to believe that, in consequence of the fullest and frankest exchange of views between Germany and Japan, the former is likely to change her attitude in a direction decidedly favorable to Japan."

The Times's correspondent in Shanghai says:

"The Emperor urgently commanded Li Hung Chang to Pekin to consult with him as to the ratification of the treaty. Prince Kung also urged the necessity of Li's presence, as otherwise his labor in Japan was lost.

"Certain Ministers and Princes have petitioned the Emperor to pay a vastly increased indemnity instead of ceding Manchuria. Fukien officials have drawn a memorial protesting against the cession of Formosa, and offering to contribute to a redemption fund.

"Viceroy Liu-Kun-Yi and Gen. Sung declare that the Emperor intends to fight to the death sooner than surrender Manchuria. It appears certain that Russia has handed her ultimatum to Japan."

The Times's correspondent in St. Petersburg says the Russian Minister to Tokio was assured, when he pressed the Government for a reply to the joint note, that an answer would be given in a few days, when the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is absent, should return.

The Times's correspondent in Odessa reports that Russia has made every preparation for war, and is quite ready to mobilize for hostilities against Japan in case Japan does not comply with her demands.

PARIS, May 2.—The Matin says that the protesting powers, Russia, France, and Germany, are about to open pourparlers with Japan, and that a satisfactory arrangement of the difficulty is possible, as the powers do not intend to impose conditions not befitting the rights of victory or which would diminish legitimate national pride.

The Gaulois says that Japan is disposed to yield her present territorial concession for another in a region in which Russia has no interest.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The gunboat Machias arrived at Che-Foo yesterday. The Charleston has been at that port several weeks, and both vessels will probably remain there until May 8, the outside date set for the ratification of the Chinese-Japanese peace treaty.

BUDGET IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

An Admirable Financial Statement of Great Britain's Affairs.

LONDON, May 2.—Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was loudly cheered as he arose to announce the budget, and the cheering was repeated and prolonged as he concluded the announcement.

The revenue for the last year, he said, was estimated at £94,139,000. The actual revenue had been £94,684,000. The expenditures, which had been estimated at £93,884,000, had been £93,918,000. The surplus had been £776,000, against an estimated surplus of £291,000.

The estimated expenditures for the coming year would be £95,981,000, and the estimated revenue £95,662,000. The increase in the expenditures over last year was due to the additions to the navy. The deficit of £319,000, as shown by the budget, must be met by the imposition of a tax upon spirits or upon beer.

The strong objections raised by the Irish and Scotch manufacturers of spirits led him to propose the continuation of the duty of sixpence a barrel upon beer, which would yield a revenue of £500,000 and cover the estimated deficit.

Sir William Harcourt, continuing, said that the imports and exports for the last year had shown that though low prices ruled, much benefit had been derived by the workingmen.

Agricultural distress had been keen and labor troubles numerous, yet the general condition was better than during the previous year. The most gratifying sign of prosperity, he said, was the deposits in savings banks, which in 1800 amounted to a little over £30,000,000. In 1891 they were £31,000,000; in 1892 nearly £33,000,000; in 1893, £35,000,000, and in 1894, £45,500,000. ["Hear! Hear!"] During the last decade the total increase in savings banks had been £66,000,000, and nothing, he said, better proved the sound financial condition of the country. [Cheers.]

The budget passed the first reading without a division.

JOSE MACEO IS IN THE FIELD.

Gomez Heads One Thousand Men and Santocildes Is a Prisoner.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 2.—A cablegram from Key West, Fla., says:

"Private advices to this city by steamship Olivette, last night, state that Havana, where one month ago matters had an every day appearance, is to-day in a fever of excitement.

"Steamships leaving that port for Key West, Tampa, New-York, New-Orleans, and Mexico are crowded with passengers. Many young men of the best families are joining the insurgents, and students are leaving college for the same purpose.

"José Maceo, reported by a Spanish newspaper to have committed suicide, has taken the field at the head of 700 men. In a battle at Arrajo Hondo, in the province of Guantanamo, Maceo defeated Col. Bosch, commanding 400 Spanish troops, with heavy loss.

"It is reported in Havana that Col. Santocildes, a distinguished officer of the Spanish Army, has been captured by Gen. Maceo, and held prisoner.

Maximo Gomez, commanding 1,000 men, is reported moving toward Camaguay, in Puerto Principe. The Spanish capitalists, knowing the true situation in Cuba, are shipping money out of the country for safety. Business, in consequence of the spreading enthusiasm in favor of the Cubans, is becoming more depressed every day.

PREMATURE RESOLUTION TABLED

Encouragement of Cuba's Rebels Referred to Committee on Salt.

ALBANY, May 2.—Mr. Pavey introduced in the Assembly the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, The Cubans are engaged in a struggle to throw off the yoke of Spain and establish their national independence, and

Whereas, It is feared that Spanish soldiers may repeat the barbarous atrocities which characterized the war of 1868,

Resolved, By the Senate and Assembly of the State of New-York, that we extend to the patriots of Cuba our sincere sympathy in their fight for liberty, and

Resolved, That we respectfully but urgently request the President of the United States to take proper steps to insure to the citizens and soldiers of Cuba the rights of belligerents under the rules of modern warfare; and,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions duly attested be forwarded to the President of the United States and to the Secretary of the Department of State.

When Assemblyman Pavey's resolution was received in the Senate Senator O'Connor moved to refer it to the Committee on Salt for preservation. The resolution was tabled.

Cuban Reporter Accused as a Rebel.

(From the Staff Correspondent of The United Press.)

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 2.—A Cuban named Fuentes, who has been reporting the insurrection for a New-York journal, was arrested at Guantanamo to-day. He is suspected of complicity with the insurgents.

J. FRANK CLARK.

REFORM IN ARMENIAN PROVINCES

A Scheme of the Turkish Committee Approved by the Sultan.

LONDON, May 2.—The Daily News has this dispatch from Constantinople:

"The Turkish Ambassador in St. Petersburg has reported that in a recent interview Prince Lobanoff, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said Russia, Great Britain, and France soon would present to the Porte a joint note embodying a plan of reforms to be tried in the Armenian Provinces. The Prince expressed the hope that the Porte would act on this note.

"The Turkish committee on Armenian reforms, which has been remarkably active lately, has submitted to the Sultan a scheme empowering Armenians to share in the provincial administration. His Majesty approved the proposal."

GUATEMALA'S WRONG VERSION.

Senor Romero Restores the Text of Secretary Gresham's Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Minister Romero of Mexico says the cable dispatch from Guatemala stating that "when the difficulties between Mexico and Guatemala assumed an acute stage the Washington Government notified Mexico that it would be greatly displeased if President Diaz invaded Guatemala" is incorrect.

Secretary Gresham's dispatch to Minister Gray said that "the President is constrained to express the earnest hope that the two neighboring States will omit no means of reaching a direct settlement of their differences."

SWEDISH VESSEL EVA FOUNDERS

Six Persons Drowned, Including the Captain, and Cargo Lost.

ROSARIO, May 2.—The Swedish sailing vessel Eva, Capt. Kruhnberg, which plies between European and South American ports, sank at her anchorage to-day with all her cargo.

Some of the crew were saved. Among the six drowned was the Captain.

Prince Bismarck's Acknowledgements.

HAMBURG, May 2.—The Hamburg Nachrichten prints the following card in its issue of this morning:

From all parts of Germany, from Germans abroad, from foreigners, and particularly from citizens of the United States of America, so many congratulations have reached me upon the occasion of my eighteth birthday, that it is with great regret that I am unable to acknowledge them individually. I therefore beg my friends to accept my cordial thanks for their kind greetings and wishes, at the same time expressing the hope that they will excuse the non-receipt of a written reply.

(Signed.) BISMARCK.

A British War Ship Starts for Cuba.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 2.—The British war ship Tourmaline, Capt. Sir Richard Poore, leaves here to-morow, having been ordered to proceed to Cuba with all possible dispatch to protect British interests there, which are believed to be endangered during the present rebellion.

Oscar Wilde Not in Bankruptcy.

LONDON, May 2.—Although Oscar Wilde's fine collection of prints, Moorish pottery, and bric-à-brac has been sold by auction, no receiving order in bankruptcy against him has yet been applied for.

Alarming Illness of Duke of Orleans.

LONDON, May 2.—The news from the Duke of Orleans's bedside was so unfavorable this afternoon that his mother decided to start for Seville to-morrow morning. She will go via Paris.

Boissier Succeeds Camille Doucet.

PARIS, May 2.—Gaston Boissier, Professor of French Literature, has been elected Secretary of the Académie Française, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of M. Camille Doucet.

A SWISS VIEW OF OUR ARMY

Lieut. Col. Fierz, an Artillery Officer of Switzerland, Airs His Views.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The American Consul at Zurich reports to the State Department that Lieut. Col. Theodor Fierz, a Swiss artillery officer, who has traveled throughout the world studying military organizations, has just returned to Zurich, and in a lecture before the Swiss Officers' Corps spoke substantially as follows about the United States forces:

When, on leaving the high school of war preparations, namely, Europe, one reaches other continents, military affairs retrograde somewhat. Upon entering the Port of New-York, the newcomer is at once surprised. He discovers fortification works on the Vauban system. The United States are, so to speak, dormant as far as military affairs are concerned. While they have on paper an army of 7,852,718 men, 7,695,000 of them have never seen service, 129,600 are members of their National Guard, with a very short drilling period, and 25,707 form the regular army, which in time of peace performs police service, fighting the unruly Indians of the West and Northwest. To each twelve men there is an officer. The infantry regiments are composed of eight companies, numbering in all 482 men, the cavalry regiment 486 men.

The regular army has twelve field batteries all told. It is made up of enlisted men, who sign for a period of not longer than ten nor less than five years. The limit of age is sixteen and thirty-five years. Beginning with the year 1891, Indians have been mustered into the army, and at present 700 to 800 are in actual service, being good pathfinders, but ill-disciplined men.

The infantry armament is in a transient stage. The train gun is a 7.62 millimeter Krag-Jorgensen rifle, with a starting rapidity (initial velocity) of 10 meters. The marine infantry is to get another arm, namely, a 5.95 millimeter gun, the barrel of which is composed of a non-corroding nickel steel. It shows a starting rapidity of 762 meters. The field pieces are part muzzle-loading and the other part are similar to the Swiss eight-centimeter guns.

The officers' corps is recuited from scholars of the Military Academy at West Point, from non-commissioned officers, and from citizens taken from civil life, appointed by the President. Admission to the Military Academy is comparatively easy, but the final examination is very difficult. The course of study at the academy lasts four years. The age of officers is high, the average of a Captain, for instance, is from forty to sixty years, that of a Colonel being fifty-eight and over.

The pay, however, according to Swiss notions, is good, even high. But the low value of money is, of course, to be considered. A Captain, for instance, receives 17,500f. ($3,500) per annum, and an apartment of five rooms, free of charge; a Lieutenant 7,500f. ($1,500) and two rooms.

Peculiarly American is the mode of electing and promoting officers in the militia, the private soldiers electing them up to and including the grade of Captain, and the higher grades are elected by the subaltern officers. Switzerland's army, exclusive of the Landsturm, spends 144.44f. ($22.90) per man, and America 1,692f. ($338.40) per man annually. America further spends $159,300,000, or a round 800,000,000f. per annum for pensions, or nearly as much as Germany's war budget. This enormous sum, however, serves mostly to promote and influence election manoeuvres.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LA PORTE, MICH.

Out of Seventy-five Buildings Only Twelve Are Saved.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., May 2.—La Porte, formerly known as Sand Lake, a hamlet twenty-five miles from this city, was almost destroyed by fire to-night.

Out of seventy-five buildings, only a dozen escaped. The fire burned with great rapidity, as all the buildings were of wood and dry as tinder from long drought. It started in a livery stable and burned eight hours.

The loss is $60,000, with partial insurance.

Puts the Blame on Women.

Mrs. Marie Merrick, in a lecture in the Phrenological Rooms, 27 East Twenty-first Street, yesterday afternoon, declared that women are largely responsible for the moral laxity of men. She condemned modern bathing suits, ball dresses, round dancing, and kissing games.

The lecture was under the patronage of Mrs. Charles H. Parkhurst, Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, Mrs. M. P. Buchanan, Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, Madame Van Norman, and Mrs. Nancy Miller.

Embezzler J. L. Morris Surrenders.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 2.—Ex-Common Pleas Judge J. L. Morris of Springfield, Ohio, who embezzled $15,000 belonging to building and loan associations, and escaped six months ago, returned to-day and surrendered himself to the authorities. He has been in Mexico.

THE HOLY LAND ILLUSTRATED

The Rev. Dr. H. M. Sanders and Prof. Albert S. Bickmore Begin Their Course of Lectures.

A large audience was in attendance at the first of the illustrated studies of the Bible and the Holy Land, given last evening, in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-first Street, by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders and Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, Joppa, Hebron, and Bethlehem, and their environments, were the three cities that were described and portrayed on the canvas.

Dr. Sanders first gave a historical outline, following the Biblical account, concerning these localities, which was made especially interesting from the fact that he was personally acquainted with the territory.

He said the City of Joppa was a place of 8,000 inhabitants, composed mostly of fugitives from all parts of the world. It is celebrated for its beautiful gardens and citron groves. It is also noted for its soap manufactories. Judging from the condition of the inhabitants, however, the product is wholly exported. Dr. Sanders then cited the different events of the Bible that are associated with this city.

"Hebron," the speaker said, "is now believed to be almost, if not altogether, as ancient as Damascus. It was a well-known city when Abraham entered it, 3,700 years ago. Here it was that the three patriarchs lived and were afterward buried, as well as their wives, Sarah, Rachel, and Leath. It was afterward one of the cities of refuge.

"Bethlehem, inseparably connected with the life of David and the birth of our Lord, is now a centre of common interest to Christian, Jew, and Mohammedan. It is noted for its fertility and the beauty of its women. It was at one time controlled entirely by the Mohammedans, who excluded every other sect. It is now mostly inhabited by Christians."

Prof. Bickmore followed Dr. Sanders with a geographical description, accompanying the various scenes of the region as they were depicted on the canvas. The views were liberally applauded, and Prof. Bickmore's descriptions, supplemented by personal experiences in that section, proved most entertaining. Some of the interesting objects he described and illustrated were the harbor of Joppa, the Plain of Sharon, the railroad from Joppa to Jerusalem, the City of Lydda, and the orange groves near by. Hebron, built on the side of a mountain, with its mosques, containing the tombs of the patriarchs, which are belived to hold most valuable records, but into which Christians are not permitted to enter, and the Pools of Solomon were also graphically illustrated.

The principal objects of interest in Bethlehem were Rachel's tomb, St. Mary's Church, erected over the place where Christ is believed to have been buried, and the Church of St. Catharine, which is believed to mark the site of the original manger.

The next lecture will be delivered next Thursday, May 9, on ancient Jerusalem and the Temple.

BEQUESTS BY MRS. CLARISSA L. CRANE

Money Left to Many Institutions in This City and Elsewhere.

Many charitable and public institutions in this city and elsewhere will benefit under the will of Mrs. Clarissa L. Crane, who died on April 22.

Mrs. Crane was the widow of Thomas Crane, who owned valuable granite properties in New-England, and was an important figure in the granite trade of this city. She left real estate worth $277,500, and personal property valued at $132,000. Her will, which was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday, provides for the following public gifts:

To the Thomas Crane Public Library, Quincy, Mass., built by Mrs. Crane and her sons, $20,000; Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, this city, $10,000; New-York State Auxiliary to the Women's National Relief Society, and the New-York Universalist Relief Fund, $5,000 each; Universalist General Convention, $2,000, and $1,000 each to the Connecticut Universalist Convention, the Women's Centenary Association, Universalist Church in Stamford, Conn.; the Rev. Eugene M. Grant of Stamford, Conn.; New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New-York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Home for Incurables at Fordham, New-York Institution for the Blind, Prison Association of New-York, Women's Prison Association and Home, Children's Aid Society, and the Five Points House of Industry. The Five Points home is also to have the proceeds of the sale of certain personal effects.

After making various bequests to relatives, Mrs. Crane provides that one-half the residue of her estate be given outright to her son, Albert Crane. The other half is to be held in trust for him, but his former wife, Ellen M. Crane, from whom Mr. Crane is legally separated, is not to share in any portion of it. In case the son does not dispose by will of the share held in trust for him, then at his death it is to go to the Thomas Crane Public Library, the Chapin Home, and to various relatives.

Albert Crane, who lives at the Cambridge Hotel, and George Hill, Henry E. Howland, Edgar Lockwood, George W. Murray, Albert B. Otis, and Ezra Forristall of Boston, Eugene C. Skinner of Detroit, Mich., and Dr. J. Smith Dodge, Jr., of Stamford, Conn., are named as executors and trustees.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Gen. S. B. Hayman.

Gen. S. B. Hayman died in Houstonia, Mo., Wednesday. He was born in Chester County, Penn., June 5, 1820. He was graduated at West Point in 1842. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant of Infantry in 1847, Captain in 1855, and Major in 1863.

He was in several important engagements in the Mexican war, participating in the capture of the City of Mexico. He served throughout the civil war with the Army of the Potomac, and was brevetted Lieutenant Colonel for gallantry at Chancellorsville. He was mustered out of the volunteer service in June, 1863, and afterward took part in the battles of Kelly's Ford, Mine Run, and the battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864, where he was wounded and brevetted Colonel.

He was brevetted Brigadier General of volunteers in March, 1865, for gallantry at Fair Oaks. He was Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General and disbursing officer at Elmira, N. Y. He took command of Fort Dakota in 1866, and was retired in 1872.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—William Warten Pierson, who for many years was a lay missionary, died at his home, 171 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday. He was born in Cranford, N. J., in 1808, and became a resident of Brooklyn sixty-five years ago. He was engaged in missionary work under the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, but for the last four years had been blind. Funeral services will be held at his late home to-day, and will be conducted by Dr. Talmage.

—Harris G. Rodgers, President of the City National Bank of Binghamton, N. Y., and Treasurer of the Binghamton Savings Bank, dropped dead yesterday. He had been engaged in the banking business in Binghamton for over forty years. During the war he was a paymaster, ranking as a Major, on Gen. Slocum's staff. Mr. Rodgers leaves a wife, one daughter, and four sons.

—John J. Schermerhorn of Rotterdam, N. Y., brother of ex-Congressman Simon J. Schermerhorn, died Wednesday night of paralysis. For many years he had held the office of Treasurer of the town. He leaves a wife and one son. He was seventy-nine years old.

—The Rev. Samuel T. Hillman died Tuesday in Florida after a brief illness, he having preached last Sunday. The body will be brought Saturday to the home of G. W. Hillman, 271 West End Avenue, where the funeral services will be held.

New Casualty Company Qualifies.

ALBANY, May 2.—J. W. Hinckley was in Albany to-day to make the deposit of securities with the Insurance Department for the new United States Casualty Company, in which so many well-known men are interested. Two hundred and eighty-three thousand dollars in New-York City bonds were accepted and registered by the department, and the license and all necessary papers granted.

Certificates were issued by the department of this State for use in all other important States, so that the new company can commence business at once. The capital of the new company—$800,000, and surplus, $150,000—has now been increased so that the total is $600,000.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin F. Tracy is President of the new company. J. W. Hinckley is Chairman of the Executive Committee, and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, Treasurer.

Yale Alumni Election.

The Yale Alumni Association will have its annual election of officers in Sherry's this evening. Prof. Arthur M. Wheeler is to be a guest of the association, and will deliver an informal address on "Waterloo."

THE RAINES BALLOT BILL

Continued from Page 1.

in to see the Governor this morning and I told him I hoped the veto would do as much good to the Republican party in the rest of the State as it would do it harm in Brooklyn. We are on just as good terms as we were before."

POLICE REORGANIZATION BILL.

No Nearer Passage in the Senate than It Was a Week Ago.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Senate will wind up work this week with the New-York Police Reorganization bill just about where it was one week ago. The men who have it in charge cannot tell whether it will ever get any further or not.

Chairman Lauterbach of the New-York County organization has been here all day. He found out the situation in a very short time. He was busy all day on this and other party matters. It was found this morning that Senator Owens of Brooklyn was not in the Senate, so even if Mr. Bradley had been disposed to vote for the bill, it could not have passed. Owens, it was learned, had gone to Brooklyn. It was feared he had made up his mind to bolt the caucus. That would have settled the bill. Late in the day he telephoned that he would be here Monday.

At about that time Senator Bradley, who was counted on last night as inclined to support the bill, put a condition on this support. He insisted that a referendum clause be put into the Greater New-York bill, in return for his help. "And you must make the amendment before I vote," he said.

The Republican Senators are not disposed to make the concession. The Reorganization bill is now before the Senate Committee of the Whole. Senator Lexow's special committee was discharged from its further consideration this morning.

Senators O'Connor, Pound, Cantor, and Mullin went to New-York to-night to continue the investigation of alleged bribery to-morrow, so nothing in the way of important legislation can come up until next week.

THE BRIDGE TERMINAL BILL.

It Will Be Reported to the Assembly with the Abell Amendments.

ALBANY, May 2.—Before the Assembly Cities Committee this afternoon there was a hearing on the bill of Senator Reynolds, authorizing Brooklyn to appropriate $160,000 and New-York $80,000 for the completion of the terminal facilities of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. Mr. Abell, when the bill came up in the Assembly a few days ago, had an amendment adopted that would allow the reorganization of the Board of Trustees.

The amendment provides that within thirty days after the passage of this act the Mayor, Controller, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Common Council, or a majority of such officers of the City of New-York, shall appoint two persons to be Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, and the Mayor, Controller, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Common Council, or a majority of such officers of the City of Brooklyn, shall appoint three persons to be Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. The Trustees so appointed shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of their appointment, and until their successors are appointed and qualified, and the Trustees so appointed shall constitute the corporation, "The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge," and shall constitute a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Management of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. Upon the appointment and qualification of such Trustees the term of office of the present Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge shall terminate. The Trustees appointed under this act shall receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, and the President of the Board of Trustees a salary of $4,000 per annum.

Within thirty days after the passage of this act there shall be formed and constituted a bureau in the Finance Department in the City of Brooklyn, to be known as the Bureau of Finance of the Corporation "The Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge," under the direction of the Controller of said City of Brooklyn, who shall make all appointments and removals in said bureau.

As soon as these amendments had been adopted the bill was recommitted to the Cities Committee for a hearing, which was had this afternoon.

Charles C. Bergen, counsel for the present Bridge Trustees, appeared in opposition to the bill. Mr. Bergen's arguments were not that the Trustees objected to the passage of the bill to complete the terminal facilities, but the majority of the people favored the bill without the amendments. To insist upon the amendments would be prejudicial to the interests of the bill and deter the improvements. If the amendments passed, it would place too much power in the hands of the Controller of Brooklyn, who was to be the principal person in charge of the reorganization, under the Abell amendments.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Clark of New-York also opposed the bill, as it did not give New-York City any voice in the control of the bridge and the reorganization of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Abell favored the bill in a few words as a means of securing a better management of the bridge. The committee decided to report the bill with the Abell amendments, for the consideration of the House.

HINTS FOR PRISON REFORMS.

Recommendations Made in the Assembly Committee's Report.

ALBANY, May 2.—Assemblyman Wilcox of the Assembly Committee on Prisons of the last Legislature to-day submitted to the Assembly the report of the committee as a result of its investigation of the administration of the affairs of the prisons. The report is a voluminous one, covering much the same general ground as the Kilburn report published this morning. The committee makes the following recommendations:

The entire elimination of politics from prison management by appropriate legislation; a strict enforcement of the law requiring the agent and Warden to keep a daily journal of all happenings, transactions, and complaints, and of all cases of discipline—a journal of daily occurrences.

A strict conformity to the law requiring the agent and Warden to keep a separate account of transactions apart from that kept by the Controller's clerk.

The employment of convicts in the making of roads within the limit prescribed by law, and on such public works as will not conflict with outside labor.

The employment of females only in the women's prison at Auburn.

The removal of Sing Sing Prison to a more suitable location, further away from New-York City.

The creation of separate isolated cells for incorrigible convicts.

The appointment of a legislative committee to consider the question of prison labor as restricted by the Constitution, and also the enlargement of secular educational facilities.

The establishment of a separate prison for electrosecution.

The establishment of a separate prison for consumptive convicts. The committee thinks it would be wise to convert Clinton Prison into a prison for consumptives.

THE ASSEMBLY CONTESTS.

Mr. Wagstaff Sworn In After a Vote to Give Him the Seat of Mr. McKeown.

ALBANY, May 2.—The Morey-Blake (New-York City) contested seat case came up as a special order in the Assembly today. Mr. Norton explained that the defense of Mr. Blake had been left in the hands of Mr. Stanchfield, who had been called away, leaving the contest in such a condition that no one else could present it. Mr. Stanchfield had looked up the matter, and he only was able to present it intelligently. Mr. Norton asked for the delay of a few days until Mr. Stanchfield could return. The request for delay was opposed by Chairman Kelsey of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, together with Mr. Horton and Mr. Wray. It was favored by Messrs. Cutler and Bell, (Republicans.) Mr. Norton moved that the consideration of the Blake case be postponed until Monday night. The motion was carried by a vote of 58 to 28.

The report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the Wagstaff-McKeown contest was read. Mr. Hennessy criticised the report. It did not give the contestee an opportunity to present his side of the case. The report was then adopted, and Mr. Wagstaff took the oath of office, in pursuance of the adoption of a resolution awarding him the seat by a vote of 84 to 17.

Made Laws by the Governor.

ALBANY, May 2.—Gov. Morton has signed:

Chapter 478—Senator O'Connor's, authorizing New-York City to issue $3,000,000 bonds, $1,000,000 each year for three years, for repaving streets.

Chapter 484—Assemblyman Gardenier's, relative to the selection of grand jurors in New-York City.

Chapter 490—Senator Child's, releasing the real estate of the Exempt Firemen's Association of Lond Island City from taxation.

CURED ONLY BY PRAYER, IT IS SAID

Miss Ober, Hopelesaly Ill in Tennesee, Recovers Within the Hour of the Prayers for Her in Salem, Mass.

BEVERLY, Mass., May 2.—Beverly people are greatly interested in the case of Miss Sadie Ober, who for several years has acted as missionary for the Dane Street Congregational Church of this town among the poor whites of Tennessee and Kentucky. Her work there has been dangerous and trying, and from almost perfect health she became very ill with nervous prostration. She was carried on a stretcher on the shoulders of converted mountaineers to the town of Mount Verd, Tenn.

Word was sent to Beverly, describing her condition, stating that she was unable to be moved, that local physicians said there was no chance for her recovery, and that she asked her friends in Beverly to pray for her.

Her case was reported at a meeting of the Christian Alliance at Salem, and special prayers were offered for her. A letter has now been received from Miss Ober, saying that she had suddenly and completely recovered her health, giving the day and hour when she was released from pain, which corresponds to the time the general prayers were said for her in Salem.

The letter states that relief came without a moment's warning, that she felt regenerated, and left her bed without assistance.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Benefit for the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association.—An entertainment for the benefit of the Kindergarten and Potted Plant Association will be given on May 16 at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The feature of the entertainment will be the appearance of society people in representations of pictures. The following women are expected to appear: Miss Grant, Miss Goin, Miss Grace Wetherbee, Miss Winnie Davis, Miss Maud Fortescue, Miss Estelle Anold, Miss Agnes Williams, Miss Pryer, Miss Horton, Miss Lauterbach, Miss Faulkner, Miss Morgan, Miss Hamilton, Miss Contencin, Mrs. S. Hamilton, Jr., Mrs. Dugro, Mrs. Edwin Gould, and Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes. During an intermission well-known actors and actresses will appear. Music will be furnished by a large orchestra.

The artists who will arrange the pictures are Miller Ury, William Chase, Miss Volkmann, Robert Reid, Louis Metcalf, and Benjamin Porter. The following will act as ushers: Baron Rosenkranz, Baron Lowenstein, Prince de Lugi, Baron Netrich, Baron Schlippenach, and Mr. Botassi, Consul General of Greece.

The Entertainment Committee consists of Mr. Francis H. Sutton, Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Sutro, and Col. De Frece. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Mrs. Nicholas Fish, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. James Kernochan, Mrs. Joseph Drexel, Mrs. William Walter Phelps, the Countess de Castellane, Marquis de Choiseul, the Duchess of Marlborough, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mrs. Levi P. Morton.

—The Sons of the Revolution Club.—The new and beautiful apartments in the Waldorf, set apart as clubrooms for the Sons of the Revolution, were formally opened on Wednesday evening. Among the members present were Frederick S. Tallmadge, President of the New-York State branch; Thomas E. V. Smith, Secretary; James Mortimer Montgomery, Raymond Newton Hyde, Col. Frank Irwin Bosworth, Talbot Olyphant, Frederick H. Brooks, Dr. George M. Smith, John Lawrence, Charles A. Schermerhorn, W. Gaynor Dominick, George Gardiner Fry, Col. George B. Satterlee, T. S. Van Valkenberg, George L. Baker, J. Augustus Barnard, Robert Lenox Belknap, and A. Nichols. The society now has a membership of nearly 5,000 in twenty-eight States. In the New-York State branch are 1,600 members. Hereafter the banquets of the society will be held at the Waldorf, where also are the offices of the Secretary. The offices of the Treasurer, Arthur W. Hatch, are still at 96 Broadway.

—Musicale at the Waldorf.—Emile Andrew Huber was assisted in his musicale at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon by Miss Annie Weld, soprano; Miss Bertha Behrens, violinist; Miss Virginia Ayres, reader; Alfred Poindexter, basso; and C. Woodruff Rogers and Miss Estelle Harlan, accompanists. The programme included selections from Boccherini, Karganoff, Verdi, Wienlawski, Schumann, Chopin, Rubinstein, Marzials, Gabriel-Marie, and Liszt. Among those present were Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Mrs. Pierman, Mrs. George Whittemore, Mrs. Paul Krottel, Miss Grace Coffin, Miss Irene Coffin, Miss Jessie Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James Luby, Mrs. Thomas Smith, Dr. Torek, Dr. and Mrs. A. R. Robinson, the Misses Shotwell, Mrs. H. Blinn, Mrs. W. P. Underhill, Mrs. Lionel Ross Anthony, Mr. Ardenness Foster, Mrs. Emilio Agramonte, Mrs. Samuel Colrord, Miss Belvin, Mrs. Britchard, and Miss Whitehead.

—The Bicycle Tea.—Society is very much interested in the bicycle tea, which is to be given at Claremont to-morrow afternoon. If the weather is stormy the tea will be postponed until the following Saturday. The tea is to be for the benefit of the Burnham Industrial Farm. The promoters of the tea have decided to give a tea annually for the farm. One of the features at the tea will be the attendance of the entire Michaux Club. The club will meet at the Casino in Central Park, at 3 o'clock, and proceed in a body to Claremont.

—Amateur Comedy Club.—The Amateur Comedy Club gave a vaudeville show, followed by a dance, at the Berkeley Armory last evening. The guests were received by Mrs. John E. Parsons, Mrs. Jacob Wendell, and Mrs. Edward W. Humphreys.

—Art Loan Exhibition.—Tea was served at the art loan exhibition at the Ortgies Galleries yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Miss Turnure, Mrs. Earl Dodge, Mrs. Frederick Schenck, and others.

—Badminton Club.—The final meeting of the Badminton Club for the season will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Tennis Building. There will be dancing from 5 until 7 o'clock, and a collation will be served.

Baltimore Garment Makers May Strike.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—Indications tonight point to a general strike for higher wages by garment workers in this city, which will affect, directly or indirectly, 20,000 persons and paralyze the clothing business. Several manufacturers who were seen to-day said that they could not advance prices, and, while they deplored a strike, they could not possibly increase rates.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

1:30 A. M.—100 West Eighty-eighth Street; flat house; James Foley, occupant; damage trivial.

1:45 A. M.—380 Pearl Street; B. Horwitz, confectioner; damage, $500.

6:50 A. M.—115 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Paul Schutter, occupant; damage trifling.

10:25 A. M.—Bailey Avenue and King's Bridge Road; no damage.

12:45 P. M.—2,253 Seventh Avenue; W. B. Bissell; flat house; no damage.

1:45 P. M.—Boulevard and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Sheltering Arms Society; no damage.

2:20 P. M.—123 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; Albert E. Putnam; flat; damage, $250.

7:45 P. M.—218 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; Archibald Merkent; tenement; damage trifling.

10 P. M.—230 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Allen Sheehan; dwelling; damage, $300.

10:50 P. M.—58 Pearl Street; Park, Holtford & Guy, liquor dealers; damage, $1,100.

TRIBUTES TO DR. LOOMIS

A Memorial Meeting Held at the Academy of Medicine.

EX-MAYOR HEWITT SPEAKS FEELINGLY

Addresses Also Made by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, and Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken.

A meeting in memory of the late Dr. Alfred L. Loomis was held in the hall of the New-York Academy of Medicine, in West Forty-third Street, last night. Many prominent physicians were present in the audience, which filled the hall.

Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, President of the Academy, presided, and seated beside him were the Rev. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor of the University of the City of New-York; ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Dr. Lewis A. Stimson, Dr. Abraham Jacobi, and Dr. R. H. Sayre.

In opening the proceedings, Dr. Bryant said that the meeting had been called to give expression to the great respect and esteem in which Dr. Loomis was held by his associates in the medical profession, and especially by the members of the Academy of Medicine, over which he had presided for four years.

Dr. Lewis A. Stimson was then introduced. He gave a review of the career of Dr. Loomis from his youth to the close of his useful life. He said that in his youth Dr. Loomis had weak lungs, and he at one time believed that he would not live to be over thirty years of age, but a sojourn in the Adirondack region restored his health, and ever after he spent at least two months of each year in that part of the State. Dr. Stimson thought that Dr. Loomis's own physical condition induced him to devote his energies to the study of pulmonary diseases.

Dr. Loomis became connected with Bellevue Hospital in 1859, Dr. Stimson said, and he remained in the service of the Department of Charities until his death. His service was ever active, and not perfunctory, and he made many improvements in the hospital, chief of which was the introduction of trained nurses. He was active in the establishment of the sanitarium at Saranac, N. Y., and the Home for Consumptives at Liberty, N. Y., which rendered it possible to place within the reach of the poor suffering from pulmonary disease those advantages which had previously been enjoyed only by the rich. Dr. Loomis was elected President of every society with which he was connected, although he never entered into a contest for any office, nor would he ever announce himself as a candidate. To him more than to any other person, said Dr. Stimson, was the success of the Academy of Medicine due, and the

A PASTOR'S MANIA FOR BLOODSHED

The Rev. Sidney Linscott Believes He Is Called Upon by the Lord to Sacrifice One of His Children.

PORTLAND, Me., May 2.—The Rev. Sidney Linscott of West Brownfield, a well-known minister of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, has become insane from overwork. Yesterday he said:

"I shall take my two little ones to the top of a high hill, stand at one end of a line drawn in the ground, and let God decide which one must be sacrificed." He is strong in the belief that he must offer up one of his children.

William Kennard, who was engaged to watch him, was sitting in a chair, with his eyes half closed. Linscott supposed that he was asleep and went to a cabinet, in which he kept his razor.

"Lord, do you wish me to cut his throat?" said the preacher. Then he added, as if repeating an answer, "The Lord says 'No.'

"Lord, do you wish me to jump upon him and crush him?" Again to his disordered mind he received an answer in the negative.

He then asked if he should run away, and was in the act of leaving, when Kennard stopped him.

He is apparently brooding all the time on the sacrifice that he believes he has been called upon to perform, and has been placed under stricter restraint.

Ninth Year's Work Ended.

The evening educational classes of the Bowery Institute held formal exercises, closing the ninth year's work, last night in the Institute, 222 Bowery. Diplomas were awarded to sixty-five men for proficiency in the various branches of the department.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Tides To-day.

Sun rises...4:56 | Sun sets...6:58 | Moon sets...2:09

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:51	2:34	8:11	8:48
Governors Island	2:16	3:06	8:58	9:30
Hell Gate	4:09	4:58	10:26	10:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) MAY 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Gregory, Para	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, MAY 4.		
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Asphodel, Cape Colony	3:00 P. M.	.....
Alene, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	.....
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Campania, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ems, Bremen	12:00 M.	12:00 M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Irrawaddy, Trinidad	12:00 M.	.....
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Genoa	12:00 M	2:00 P. M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....
Mohawk, London	.....	.....
Phoenicia, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Yucatan, Havana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, MAY 7.		
Havel, Bremen	.....	9:00 A.M.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.		
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Noordland, Antwerp	.....	12:00 M.
Paris, Southampton	.....	11:00 A. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	.....	7:00 A. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) May 3.—Alesia, Naples; April 10; Columbia, Southampton, April 26; Origen, Para, April 21; Por Norge, Christiansand, April 29; Paresia, Hamburg, April 21; Pocasset, Gibraltar, April 17.

SATURDAY, May 4.—Albano, Hamburg, April 18; Caribbee, St. Croix, April 27; Fontabelli, St. Croix, April 27; Paris, Southampton, April 27; Santiago, Nassau, April 30; Umbria, Liverpool, April 27.

SUNDAY, May 5.—Amaryllis, Gibraltar, April 20; La Normandie, Havre, April 27; Orinoco, Bermuda, May 2; Vega, Lisbon, April 21.

MONDAY, May 6.—Cuvier, St. Lucia, April 29; Dalton, St. Lucia, April 29; Indian Prince, Para, April 24; Mobile, London, April 25; Nomadic, Liverpool, April 26; Obdam, Rotterdam, April 24; Seneca, Havana, May 2; State of California, Glasgow, April 26.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, April 30.

SS El Dorado, Percy, New-Orleans, April 26, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Stormer, Genoa April 18, Naples 20, and Gibraltar 23, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Finance, Daly, Colon April 25, with mdse and passengers to Stanford, Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:40 A. M.

SS Dorian, (Br.,) Howell, Montego Bay, April 23, St. Ann's Bay 24, Port Antonio 24, and Port Maria 25, with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 P. M.

SS Falka, (Br.,) Stonehouse, Buenos Ayres, March 28, Montevideo 30, and St. Lucia April 23, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M.

Ship E. J. Spicer, (of Parrsborough, N. C.,) Cochran, Antwerp 30 ds, with mdse. to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Leone XIII., (Ital.,) Dangello, Alexandretta 95 ds., with licorice root to McAndrews & Forbes—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Electric Light, (of Demerara,) Rabadana, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with mahogany and cedar to order—vessel to Swan & Son.

Sailed.

SS Trinidad, (Br.,) Bermuda; El Norte, New-Orleans; Paula, (Ger.,) over, for orders; City of St. Augustine, Jacksonville and Palatka; Foscolia, (Br.,) Nuevitas, Cuba; Bluefield, Baltimore; Tritonia, Glasgow; Yorktown, Norfolk and Newport News; Massapequa, (Br.,) Brunswick, Ga.; Suevia, (Ger.,) Hamburg; Tallahassee, Savananh; Lochiel, (Br.,) Pensacola; Guyandotte, West Point.

Ship Solitaire, Zanzibar.

Bark Amphitrite, Christiania; Hollis wood, Manzanilla; Neptune, Poine-aPitre.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southeast, light, breeze, foggy.

By Cable.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 2.—SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Barends, from New-York for Hamburg, arrived at 4 P. M. to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, May 2.—SS Britannic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from Liverpool for New-York, sld at 1 P. M. to-day.

GENOA, May 2.—SS Werra, (Ger.,) Capt. Pohle, sld for New-York via Gibraltar at 10 A. M. to-day.

BREMERHAVEN, May 2.—SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmars, from New-York via Southampton, arrived at 7 A. M. to-day.

ROTTERDAM, May 2.—SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bonjer, sld for New-York at 4 P. M. today.

ADEN, May 2.—SS Benlarig, (Br.,) Capt. Le Boutillier, from Hirogo, Shanghai, and Hongkonk for New-York, arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL, May 2.—SS Biela, (Br.,) Capt. Salter, from New-York, arrived here to-day.

SCILLY, May 2.—SS Berlin, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York for Southampton, passed here to-day at 8:30 P. M.

SS Russia, (Ger.,) Capt. Schmidt, from New-York April 20 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard yesterday.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, from New-York April 20, arrived at London yesterday.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New-York for Amsterdam, passed the Lizard at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Principia, (Br.,) Capt. Stannard, from New-York April 10, arrived at Dundee yesterday.

SS Richmond Hill, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, from New-York April 16 for Newcastle, arrived at London yesterday.

SS Hogarth, (Br.,) Capt. Black, (from Santos and Rio Janeiro,) sld from St. Lucia for New-York April 30.

SS Delaware, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, sld from London for New-York yesterday.

SS Hanna Turpin, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, sld from Palermo for New-York April 26.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, sld from Cuxhaven for New-York April 27.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, sld from Hamburg for New-York April 27.

SS Isle of Kent, (Br.,) Capt. Sutherland, sld from Calcutta for New-York April 28.

SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) Capt. Janssen, sld from Antwerp for New-York April 28.

SS Herscel, (Br.,) Capt. Byrne, sld from Rio Janeiro for New-York April 30.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.,) Capt. Tholen, from New-York April 19 for Dover, passed the Lizard today.

SS Veendam, (Dutch,) Capt. Vanderzee, from New-York prior to April 20, arrived at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New-York April 14, arrived at Rotterdam April 30.

SS Elise Marie, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimers, from New-York April 14, arrived at Nieuwe Waterweg yesterday.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Capt. Barclay, from New-York April 16, arrived at Bristol to-day.

SS Massachusetts, (Br.,) Capt. Bosquet, sld from London for New-York to-day.

SS Energie, (Ger.,) Capt. Fortmann, from New-York April 10, arrived at Swineburne April 29.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Rear, from New-York April 20 for Hull, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Koch, from New-York April 17 for Hamburg, passed the Lizard today.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Capt. Baxter, sld from Naples for New-York April 30.

SS Braunschweig, (Ger.,) Capt. Wempe, from New-York April 20 for Bremen, passed Prawle Point to-day.

Notices to Mariners.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I., May 2.—The Lighthouse establishment, Third District, has issued the following notice to mariners:

A new dolphin, for post light, to replace the one carried away by freshets, was put up at Green Flats, Hudson River, New-York, and the station relighted May 1, 1895.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Notice is given by the Lighthouse Board that on or about May 10, 1895, a fixed red lantern light will be established 25 feet above lake level on a post in line with the two pierhead lights, and at the east extremity of the boom pilling on the north side of the inner entrance to Muskegon Lake, east side of Lake Michigan.

This notice affects the list of lights and fog signals, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894, page 52, No. 1330, and the list of beacons and buoys, Northern Lakes and Rivers, 1894, page 84.

By order of the Lighthouse Board:

JOHN G. WALKER,
Rear Admiral United States Navy, Chairman.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending May 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Gregory, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Gregory").

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Germany direct, per steamship Ems, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems"); at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown (letters for Germany, France, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, and British India must be directed "per Campania"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam"); at 11 AM (suppleme.. ary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas"); at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 12 M for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, and for Demerara, and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Irrawaddy; at 1 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Thingvalla; at 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Asphodel, (letters must be directed "per Asphodel"); at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to May *6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after April 26 and up to May *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May *24 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per steamship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to May *26 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially adressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., April 26, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. II.	May 4, 2 P. M.	Genoa
Werra	May 18, 10 A. M.	Genoa
Ems	June 1, 11 A. M.	Genoa
Werra	June 22, 10 A. M.	Genoa
Kaiser W. II.	July 13, 10 A. M.	Genoa
Werra	July 27 10 A. M.	Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Ems, Sat.,	May 4,	M. Trave, Tu.,	May 28, 9 AM
Havel, Tu.,	May 7,	9 AM	Kaiser W. II., Je. 4, 3 PM
Saale, Tu.,	May 14,	9 AM	Havel, Thur., Je. 6, 8 AM
Lahn, Tu.,	May 21,	4 PM	Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM
Fulda, Sa.,	May 25,	11 AM	Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.

Fulda,	Sat., June 22	Fulda,	Sat., July 20
Spree,	Tues., June 25	Spree,	Tues., July 23
Ems,	Sat., June 29	Ems,	Sat., July 27
Havel,	Tues., July 2	Havel,	Tues., July 30
Saale,	Sat., July 6	Saale,	Sat., Aug. 3
Trave,	Tues., July 9	Aller,	Tues., Aug. 6
Lahn,	Tues., July 16	Trave,	Sat., Aug. 10

NOTICE.
Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with **Twin-Screw Steamers.**
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.

Columbia,	May 9, 11 AM	Columbia,	Je. 6, 11 AM
A. Victoria,	May 16, 9 AM	A. Victoria,	Je. 8, 9 AM
Normannia,	May 23, 11 AM	Normannia,	Je. 20, 11 AM
F. Bism'ck,	May 30, 11 AM	F. Bismarck,	Je. 27, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60 and $75.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruise to **NORWAY** and **NORTH CAPE,** also to **SPITZBERGEN**—New-York, Hamburg, Hardanger Fjord, Odde, Molde, Romsdalsfjord, Veblungsnaes, Trondhjem, North Cape, Spitzbergen, Tromsoe, Lofoten Islands, Raftsund, Digermulen, Vestfjord, Storfjord, Geirangerfjord, Marok, Sognefjord, Gudvangen, Stalheimsklev, Bergen, Hamburg, New-York—by the **AUGUSTA VICTORIA** in **JUNE,** and the **COLUMBIA** in **JULY.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)

Paris	May 8, 11 AM	St. Louis	June 5, 11 AM
Berlin	May 15, 11 AM	New-York	Je. 12, 11 AM
New-York	May 22, 11 AM	Paris	June 19 11 AM
Paris	May 29 11 AM	St. Louis	June 26, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.

Noordland	May 8, noon	Westernland	Je. 5, noon
Waesland	May 15, noon	Noordland	June 12, noon
Friesland	May 22, noon	Waesland	June 19, noon
Rhynland	May 29, noon	Friesland	June 26, noon.

International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE!

*Teutonic,	May 8, 7 AM	*Teutonic,	June 5, 3 PM
Britannic,	May 15, 10 AM	Britannic,	June 12, 10 AM
*Majestic,	May 22, 3 PM	*Majestic,	June 19, 2 PM
Germanic,	May 29, 10 AM	Germanic,	June 26, 9 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St. Saloon rates, $60 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin on these steamers from $35, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN.

Campania,	May 4, M.	Etruria,	May 25, 3 P.M.
Umbria,	May 11, 8 A.M.	Campania,	Je. 1, 11 A.M.
Lucania,	May 18, M.	Umbria,	June 8, 3 P. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & Co., General Agents.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Trains run and after September 3, 1894,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10, (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M. 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 8:00 P. M.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 9:00, (2:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD,
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Manasquan Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00 (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6.00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 171, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE and the West and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON, and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Arrives Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake, and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections from Grand Central Station.

Leave	By Way of	Due
9:00 A.M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 P.M.
10:00 A.M.,	†New-London & Providence,	3:00 P.M.
10:03 A.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	4:30 P.M.
11:00 A.M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 P.M.
1:00 P.M.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 P.M.
3:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 P.M.
3:00 P.M.,	*Williamantic & N. Y. & N.E.,	9:00 P.M.
4:00 P.M.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 P.M.
5:00 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P.M.
11:00 P.M.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 A.M.
12:03 P.M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A.M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
†Five-hour limited; all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

SPEND YOUR SPRING VACATION
AT
Virginia Beach and Old Point Comfort.
Social features now at their brightest and best. Climate delightful. GO BY OLD DOMINION STEAMERS.
Your rest and pleasure begin at once on boarding the ship. Send for "Historic Waterways."
OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

COOK'S TOURS.
At our two New-York offices, **up town** at 1,225 Broadway, and **down town** at 261 Broadway, we have every facility for European and American travel. Independent ocean and rail tickets to all points, and excursions. Round the World Parties, under personal escort, leave San Francisco Aug. 24, Oct. 1, and Vancouver Nov. 11. Programmes and all information free on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.
Boston, 332 Washington Street; Philadelphia, 828 Chestnut St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, May 4, 1 P. M.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, May 11, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebocuf.....Sat., May 4, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poiron.....Sat., May 11, 8 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., May 18, 10 A. M.
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, May 4.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

GAELIC	May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu	May 25, 3 P. M.
CHINA	June 4, 3 P. M.
BELGIC	June 14, 3 P. M.
PERU	June 24, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver.
TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**
EMPRESS OF CHINA, May 13; July 15; Sept. 10.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, June 3; Aug. 5; Oct. 14.
Exhibition—Kyoto—Japan, open till July 31.
TO **HONOLULU, FIJI,** AND **AUSTRALIA.**
MIOWERA, May 16, WARRIMOO, June 16.
Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and further information apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. and Jack'ville, Sat'y, May 4
SEMINOLE, Charleston only, Wednesday, May 8
IROQUOIS, Jacksonville direct, Wednesday, May 8
CHEROKEE, Chas. and Jack'ville, Friday May 10
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. S.F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way.
W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35 N. R.
F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets
In Effect April 21, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Tampa, and Memphis; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Jacksonville, Macon, Charleston; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M., week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, May 2.

BEEVES—Receipts, 44 cars, or 721 head; 48 cars for a city slaughterer, and 1 car for the market, and 8½ cars were held over. No trading; feeling dull and weak, with about 40 cars reported for to-morrow's trade. City-dressed native sides were in moderate request at 8@10c for ordinary to choice quality. No later cable advices. Shipments to-day, on the Trinidad, 39 cattle and 40 sheep for G. F. Lough & Co., 60 sheep for L. S. Dillenback, 15 cattle for Sherman & Culver, and 15 cattle for A. Strauss; no other shipments before Saturday.

CALVES—Receipts, including 148 head late yesterday, were 672 head, of which 510 head were on sale this morning. Demand brisk and all sold early at strong yesterday's prices, or at $4@$6 100 lb for common to choice veals, and at $4.25 for a mixed lot; no buttermilks offered in straight lots, but would have sold, if here, from $3.25 to $3.75 100 lb. Country-dressed calves opened ½c higher for good stock and steady for common grades. City-dressed were firm at 5½@9c lb; country-dressed sold at 5@5c, little calves at 4@4½c.—SALES—J. JUDD & CO.—11 veals, 146 lb average, at $6 100 lb; 27 do, 129 lb, at $5.50. HUME & MULLEN—12 veals, 133 lb, at $5.75; 78 do, 119 lb, at $5.50; 2 do, 160 lb, at $5.50; 18 do, 122 lb, at $5.40; 2 do, 122 lb, at $5; 10 do, 113 lb, at $4. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—18 veals, 125 lb, at $5.50; 2 do, 100 lb, at $5.25. G. DILLENBACK—117 mixed calves, 108 lb, at $4.25. EGE & OTIS—36 veals, 143 lb, at $6; 5 do, 126 lb, at $5.75; 7 do, 104 lb, at $4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 14 cars, or 2,844 head; 4½ cars direct to butchers and 9½ cars for the market. Good sheep were firm, others steady, and yearling lambs sold at strong Wednesday's prices, quality considered; Spring lambs were rated weak and best Jerseys about 50c lower; the pens were readily cleared of stock; prime to choice unshorn sheep sold at $5.30@$5.40 100 lb; Virginia ewes at $4; no clipped do reported; unshorn yearling lambs sold at $5.40 @$6.50; a deck of clipped do at $5.55; clipped bucks at $2.75; Virginia Spring lambs at $3.50@$4.50 each; State and Jersey do at $3.50@$6 each. Dressed mutton slow but firm at 6½@9c; dressed yearling lambs steady at 9@11c, and country-dressed Spring lambs weak at $2.50@$6 carcass.—SALES. —G. DILLENBACK—52 unshorn State lambs, 80 lb average, at $6 100 lb; 117 clipped do, 72 lb, at $5.75; 46 clipped bucks, 107 lb, at $2.75. HUME & MULLEN—84 unshorn State sheep, 113 lb, at $5.40; 161 do, 107 lb, at $5.37½; 82 do, 101 lb, at $5.30; 86 unshorn State lambs, 86 lb, at $6.50; 87 do, 91 lb, at $6.37½; 206 Michigan lambs, (few clipped,) 80 lb, at $6.20; 2 Spring lambs, at $4.50 each; 5 do, at $3.50 each. D. McPHERSON & CO.—250 Western lambs part clipped, 70 lb at $5.40; 21 Virginia sheep, 91 lb, at $4; 252 Virginia Spring lambs at $3.50@$4.40 head. NEWTON & CO.—182 unshorn State lambs, 86 lb, at $6.37½. C. COLLINS—44 Jersey Spring lambs at $4@$5.50 head. J. S. RICHARDSON & CO.—10 Jersey Spring lambs at $5@$6 each.

HOGS—Receipts, 26 cars, or 4,538 head, of which 71 head for sale. Market weak at 10@15c lower, with general sales at $5.20 @$5.35 100 lb. Country-dressed barely steady at 5½@8c lb.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—3 State hogs, 133 lb average, at $5.35 100 lb; 6 do, 107 lb, at $5.35; 2 rough do, 170 lb, at $4.35. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—4 State hogs, 212 lb, at $5.20. S. JUDD & CO.—5 State hogs, 134 lb, at $5.50; also late yesterday, 20 State hogs, 147 lb, at $5.50; 4 do, 125 lb, at $5.50; 26 do, 186 lb, at $5.45; 3 rough do, 276 lb, at $4.50; 1 do, 330 lb, at $4.

BUFFALO, May 2.—Cattle—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 1,780 head; total for the week thus far, 9,390 head; for same time last week, 5,480 head; consigned through, 1,760 head; to New-York, 1,280 head; on sale, 20 head; market opened dull and weak; closed very dull for all but good butchers' stock; good 1,150 lb steers, $4.60@ $4.75; light to good bulls, $2.75@$4. Hogs—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 6,900 head; total for week thus far, 37,190 head; for same time last week, 39,070 head; consigned through, 3,400 head; to New-York, 2,400 head; on sale, 3,500 head; market opened lower, closed dull, with the bulk sold; Yorkers, $4.80@$4.90; mixed packers, $4.90@$4.95; good mediums, $4.95; choice heavy, $5@$5.05; roughs, $4.25@$4.50, mostly $4.25@$4.30. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 11,800 head; total for week thus far, 40,150 head; for same time last week, 36,970 head; consigned through, 11,200 head; to New-York, 2,800 head; on sale, 8,400 head; market opened 10c lower for lambs; sheep about steady; closed steady, with wool stock in demand, owing to a difference in prices; fair to good clipped lambs, $4.75@$5.50; wools, $5.50@$5.75; clipped sheep, $3.25@$4.25; Spring lambs, $5.50@$6.

ST. LOUIS, May 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,414 head; a good strong market prevailed in the native division, with prices generally a shade better; the Texas cattle market was active, with prices 15@20c higher on nearly everything; native steers, $4.40@ $5.10; Texas steers, $3.40@$4.75; Texas cows, $2.70. Hogs—Receipts, 5,531 head; there was no material change in the condition of the market as compared with Wednesday; several loads, ranging from 218 to 228 lb on average, sold at $4.85 per 100 pounds; the bulk of sales were at $4.50@$4.60; common light, $4.20@$4.45; light pigs, at $4; the close was strong. Sheep—Receipts, 1,717 head; market steady and firm for desirable mutton sheep and good lambs; clipped natives, $4@$4.25; Southwest mixed, $3; Spring lambs, $4.75@$5.

EAST LIBERTY, May 2.—Cattle—Receipts light; market steady at about unchanged prices; prime, $5.50@$6; good $4.90@$5.30; good butchers', $4.50@$4.90; rough fat, $3.25@$3.80. Hogs—Receipts light; market slow; Philadelphias, $4.95@ $5; mixed, $4.90@$4.95; best Yorkers, $4.85@ $4.90; common to fair Yorkers, $4.70@$4.80; roughs, $3.25@$4. Sheep—Receipts light; extra, $4.20@$4.45; good, $4@$4.20; fair, $3.20@$3.60; common, $1.50@$2; best lambs, $5.25@$5.50; good lambs, $4.70@$5; fair lambs, $2.70@$4.25; spring lambs, $4.50@$8.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, May 2.—Cattle—Demand for cattle was decidedly improved to-day and fat beeves sold readily; all desirable cattle were stronger and 10c per 100 lb higher; receipts fair.

Hogs—Active demand from packers and shippers for hogs and most of the offerings were out of first hands at an early hour; prices were firm, an advance of 5c being shown.

Sheep—Trade in sheep was active, with a good export demand for choice heavy kinds; prices ruled 10c higher, excepting for common lots, which were steady.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,000 head; extra, 1,500 to 1,650 lb steers, $6.15@$6.25; choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.40@$6; good to choice steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lb, $4.50 @$5.25; common to medium steers, 900 to 1,300 lb, $4@$5.15; bulls, choice to extra, $3.75@$4.75; bulls, poor to good, $2@$3.50; feeders, 900 to 1,200 lb, $4@$4.75; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.50@$3.95; cows and heifers, extra, $4.50@$4.85; cows, fair to choice, $3@ $4.25; cows, poor to good canners, $1.50@ $2.75; veal calves, good to choice, $3.75@ $4.50; veal calves, common to fair, $2.50@ $3.50; Texas steers, $2.85@$4.75; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $2@$3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 23,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.60@$4.90; common to choice mixed, $4.45@$4.85; choice assorted, $4.70@$4.80; light, $4.45@ $4.75; pigs, $3.60@$4.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000 head; inferior to choice, $2@$4.75; lambs, $3@$5.75.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By French-Canadian girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; employers going to Europe 6 East 55th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; would help with washing, sewing, or grown children. 643 Lexington Av., McCormack's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By French girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; American family; good city reference. 118 Macdougal St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swiss-French Protestant young woman in a small private family; good sewer; capable; good references. 765 6th Av. Mrs. Faulkner.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress; five years' reference. Present employer seen Friday, at 320 West 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French girl; can be highly recommended; four years in last place. Address, by letter, M. C., care of Mrs. Nardin, 139 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as chambermaid and laundress; best city references. C., 1,152 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Lady going to Europe wishes position for her chambermaid and waitress. Present employer's, 52 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl to do chamberwork and help with washing or assist with children; good reference. 698 10th Av.; Dolgan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist with other work; four years' best city reference. 124 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress, or light housework. 607 3d Av.; fourth bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and waitress; willing to go to the country for Summer. 410 West 56th St. Finn.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young girl, or attend invalid lady; best city reference. 214 East 28th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and SEWING.—By a young girl, with first-class city references. Present employer's, 14 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl; three years' good city reference. L. B., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young Swedish girl in small family as good cook, washer, and ironer; first-class city references; wishes to stay in New-York in Summer; no objection to general housework in small family. Sutherland, 452 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; lady can be seen. Call, two days, at 85 7th Av., second floor.

COOK.—By a perfect German cook; thoroughly understands all branches; excellent reference; wages, $30 or $40. Corner 109th St. and Western Boulevard.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; understands fine cooking; no objection to country; best city reference; last employer can be seen. 213 East 40th St.; Doyle's bell.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands all kinds of fancy dishes; country preferred; best city reference. 426 West 53d St.; Ryan's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman in a small private family; good reference. 64 Amsterdam Av., three flights, front; ring Moor's bell.

COOK.—A lady wishes a situation for her first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; can be highly recommended. Call, from 11 to 1, 57 West 48th St.

COOK.—By good cook; all kinds of cooking; all kinds desserts; good baker and buttermaker; reference; last employer can be seen; city or country. 136 West 52d St.

COOK.—By American Protestant; excellent cook and assist with washing; reliable; obliging; best city reference. Lordan, 1,437 3d Av., stationery store.

COOK.—French; first-class in all respects; lately arrived from Paris; understands pastry, &c.; good reference. Cuisiniere, Box 10, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; can cook for dinner parties and all kinds of fancy dishes; city or country; highest references. 426 West 53d St., Ryan's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman, (from London;) first-class cook; thoroughly understands all branches; American and English references. 209 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, side dishes, and desserts; excellent baker; best city reference. 36 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; day, week, or month; good city reference; wages, $40. Martin, 209 East 40th St.; first floor.

COOK, &c.—By respectable woman to cook, wash and iron; in private family; good bread and biscuit maker; city or country; city reference. 306 West 15th St., basement.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl, as good cook and laundress; three years' city reference; willing to go to the country in Summer. 2,165 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman; best references from last place; in private family only; understands French and American cooking. 165 East 34th St., store.

COOK.—By respectable woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer; excellent reference; last employer can be seen. 165 East 87th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; good city references; wages, $25. Call, for two days, at 301 West 43d St., care of Mrs. Smith.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady seen. D., 121 West 80th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—By thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references; can be highly recommended. Competent, Box 360 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent girl as excellent cook and baker in a private family; will do coarse washing if required; personal city reference; wages, $20. C., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as excellent cook and baker in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. K. T., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; good baker; pastry; first-class city reference. R. G., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Lady wishes a place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend; will assist with wash. 149 East 37th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, English; wages, $30; good city reference. W., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; understands her business thoroughly; in a small private family; good reference. C. G., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Very competent; in private family; city or country; best city reference. 200 West 31st St.

COOK.—By thoroughly-competent cook; by day or week; best city reference. 338 West 24th St.; ring Lowery's bell.

COOK.—Excellent; understands all branches; elegant bread and biscuit maker; best city reference. 323 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; five years' best references; no objection to country. 238 East 56th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, by the day or week; dinner parties; also, plain cooking; no cards. W. J., Room 21, 360 East 72d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable young woman to go out Fridays and Saturdays to clean, or do any kind of work; best of city reference. 916 6th Av., Donohue's bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a competent young woman; is obliging; as laundress by the day; best city reference. Mrs. Buckley, 649 10th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Accomplished; latest skirts; original designs in fancy waists; handsomely made gowns for $10; at home or out; terms, $3 per day. Mme. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; now disengaged on account of families going abroad; would work for reasonable rates; is expert in cutting and fitting; would fit at residence. Mme. Dallet, 251 West 26th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Suits made at short notice; latest Parisian designs; moderate prices; also competent person; good cutter, fitter; by day. Mlle. La Casse, 765 8th Av., near 47th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent; by the day, or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced school teacher and governess; excellent testimonials; kindergarten; sewing. Mary Quinn, St. Mary's, 143 West 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady going to Europe wishes position for nursery governess; assist light chamberwork. 52 East 55th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a first-class German housekeeper in private or widowers' family; excellent cook; highly recommended; city or country. Mrs. L., present employer's, 29 West 70th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—For parlor or pantry; best reference from present employer. 99 Madison Av., call from 11 to 1.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl lately landed, at housework and kitchenwork; willing, &c.; in private family. 435 West 33d St.; no cards; ring advertiser.

HOUSEWORK.—In private family or small boarding house; good cook and laundress; good city reference; city or country. 325 East 87th St., call for two days.

HOUSEWORKER.—By experienced girl; good washer and ironer; six years' city reference. 334 East 36th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent girl; general housework. Present employer's, 49 West 57th St.

Kitchenmaids.

A LADY going to Europe wishes to place her competent kitchenmaid. Address 422 Madison Av.; can be seen Thursday and Friday mornings, between the hours of 10 and 12.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, in a private family; good strong girl; smart in appearance, with some experience from the other side; willing and obliging; willing to go to the country. 261 West 60th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a strong, willing young girl as kitchenmaid or second laundress in a private family; city references. 649 10th Av.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable girl; lately landed; as kitchenmaid with private family; willing and obliging. 261 West 60th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as first kitchenwoman; very thorough in all capacities; best city references. M. M., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

KITCHENMAID.—By a strong young girl; willing and obliging; best city references. 232 East 54th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, where a man cook is kept. 70 Columbus Av., Heagerty.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—French; middle-aged; first-class seamstress and hairdresser; willing and obliging; accustomed to travel; city or country; best reference. Marie, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—North German; competent; excellent dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; first-class city references. W. B. L., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French lady's maid and seamstress; best city references; family going traveling preferred. Call, or address, care of Mrs. Bastianelo, 235 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—To elderly lady willing to go to country; good seamstress; understands duties of maid; all kinds of fine sewing; best city reference. 572 Lexington Av., fourth bell.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Parisian; good dressmaker; thoroughly competent; obliging; willing to travel; best city references. Louise, 207 West 27th St.; care of Mrs. Martin.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined North German as maid to growing children; excellent seamstress and dressmaker; city reference. B. B., 207 West 42d St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class seamstress; private family. M. R., 35 West 49th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Lady's Maids.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an intelligent German person, 26, as maid and seamstress to young ladies or grown children; ladies' and children's dresses made; will do marketing or assist in light chamberwork if required; speaks English; city or country; wages, $20; personal reference. Can be seen at 400 East 87th St., Meister.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful; best city reference. Elizabeth McCann, 437 West 32d St., Lander's bell.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress; German; first-class city reference; no objection to the country for the Summer; wages, $20 to $22. R. R., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; understands her work thoroughly; highly recommended; city reference. 151 West 15th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman; in small family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. L. B., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference; lady can be seen. 45 Lexington Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; very best reference from last employer. N., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored woman as laundress; city or country, or by the day; city reference. 157 West 53d St. Mrs. S.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; three years' first-class city reference; city or country. H. C., 106 West 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; city only. Can be seen at present employer's, 49 West 57th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Protestant; highly recommended by her present employer. 14 West 46th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant young woman to take care of one child and sew; reference from present employer; city or country. Call, from 10 to 2 o'clock, or adress L. F., care of Mrs. Gilsinger, 309 East 73d St.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a place for an infant's nurse who has been in her employ four and a half years, and whom she can highly recommend. 48 East 72d St.

A LADY going to Europe wishes to place her trustworthy French nurse. Address 422 Madison Av.; can be seen Thursday and Friday mornings, between the hours of 10 and 12.

NURSE or MAID.—Young Englishwoman, wishing to go to England, would give her services as nurse or maid in return for passage; good references. L. M. B., 149 East 57th St.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant young woman; for baby or grown children; is good seamstress; the best of references. 1,016 3d Av.; ring once.

NURSE.—By thoroughly-experienced infant's nurse; English; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; highest references. Stevens, Box 269 Times, Up Town.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined North German from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to children from three years up; best references. S. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent, trustworthy, reliable nurse; to take entire charge of infant from birth, or growing; best city references. 225 East 62d St.

NURSE.—By young girl, as nurse for child over 3 years old; would wait on lady; six years' city reference from last place. Murray Hill Hotel, Room 347; side entrance.

NURSE.—By experienced and thoroughly competent infant's nurse; understands her duties; city or country; personal reference. F. F., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young girl to mind children and assist with other work, or to do plain sewing; is willing and obliging. 184 East 64th St., second floor.

NURSE.—By a respectable, intelligent girl as nurse; four years best city reference. Call, two days, at 132 West 62d St. M. A.

NURSE.—Experienced; thoroughly competent; entire charge of infant or older; good reference. 413 Lexington Av., second flat.

NURSE.—By well-educated, refined Swiss French; speaks German and English; in good family; best references. K. Warodell, 138 East 43d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By an English Prostestant as parlormaid; personal city reference. 121 West 19th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced middle-aged person as seamstress and nurse to growing children; understands dressmaking and children's clothes a specialty; wait on elderly lady or assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 151 East 26th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as good waitress in private family; two years' city reference. 425 Amsterdam Av., between 80th and 81st Sts.; Connolly's bell.

WAITRESS.—By competent girl as first-class waitress in private family; understands silver, salads, and wines; best city reference; city or country. M. C., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; takes full charge of silver; makes good salads; serves wines; good references. N. H., 101 West 42d St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her waitress. Call at present employer's, 15 East 46th St., on Thursday and Friday mornings, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl as competent waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; good city reference. Call, two days, 1,169 2d Av., first floor.

WAITRESS or MAID.—By competent waitress or maid to one child; seen Friday and Saturday. Present employer's, 16 West 52d St.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as waitress and chambermaid in a private family; the best of reference. 59 West 11th St.

WAITRESS or MAID.—By a German girl of good family; waitress or maid. Sick Nurse, 248 East 57th St., floor.

WAITRESS.—By competent waitress. 7 East 48th St., present employer's.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable colored woman to do washing or go out to do day's work; best of reference. M. C., 152 East 98th St., Room 5.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE wishes few private customers at her home or out. 26 West 19th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly experienced; age, 39; Protestant; old country and American references; outside city preferred, or would wish a private family in hotel or club. S., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or BUTLER and VALET.—By an Englishman, aged 30; understands his duties thoroughly and is willing and obliging; good reference; city or country. J. P., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an Englishman of good character and habits; is competent and reliable; single and middle-aged; city and Brooklyn references. Address by letter, Henry Harrison, 334 East 19th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; man first-class butler; highly recommended for care of silver; wife first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; both four years in last place; personal references. A. A., 158 West 36th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young Englishman; age, 20; single; town or otherwise; six months in this country; good English and city reference. A. Mansfield, care of George Wheeler, 128 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; to remain in city this Summer; private family; or position of trust; outside service; well recommended. Rogers, 120 East 53d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—Man and wife, French, both competent in their duties; wife is equal to a chef; city or country; best city reference, P., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By competent couple; man as butler, wife as cook, in private family; both thoroughly understand their business; first-class references. M., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an English couple; man as first-class valet; wife as excellent cook; scrupulously clean; good references. M. G., 266 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—First-class; by Frenchman; good valet; has three years' best reference from last employer; lady can be seen. F., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a competent man in private family; excellent reference; no objection to leaving the city. G. H., 157 East 27th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; good references; age, 30; height, 5 feet 11 inches. F. V., 54 East 41st St.

BUTLER.—English; single-handed; age, 33; good care of silver and gentleman's wardrobe; best references. H. S., 625 8th Av.

BUTLER.—By a French butler, speaking good English; willing and obliging; good references, city or country. V. G., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; in private family; leaves on account of family going abroad. Present employer's, 379 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-competent young man; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 32 East 33d St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly-competent young man; references; last employer can be seen. J. C., care of Dickinson, 213 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wants situation for her butler; young man; French. Present employer, 671 Madison Av.; Alfred M.

BUTLER.—By young Englishman, 24, as butler; two years' city reference. E. J. P., 362 West 31st St.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler; best Paris and city references. C. Perron, 545 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a Swede; first-class references. B., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced English butler; good city references. 354 19th St., Brooklyn.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; aged 39; speaks English; sober and obliging; understands his duties; care parlor floor; many years in the same place; city or country; personal references from city. A. R., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By a French couple in private family; willing to do useful work; low wages; one year's city reference. F., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—COOK or LAUNDRESS.—Married; wife good cook or laundress; strictly temperate, steady, reliable man, who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, which he keeps in the very best order; disengaged in consequence of the family breaking up; both will be highly recommended. M. B., 203 East 37th St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Disengaged by employer's death; thoroughly competent in his duties; all around a first-class man on gentleman's place; absolutely sober; willing and obliging; very handy; three years in last place; very highly recommended. Joseph, Box 305 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young, intelligent Swede as first-class coachman; understands the care of first-class horses, carriages, &c.; thoroughly steady driver; sober, willing, and obliging; excellent references; city or country. Albin, Box 285 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; one who can manage gentleman's stable; careful driver; seven years' best city reference; last employer can be seen; city or country. G. M., 54 Market St.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; married; no encumbrances; stylish driver; good appearance; very reliable; tidy servant; 15 years' references; employer can be seen. F. H., 489 5th Av. Brewster.

COACHMAN, SECOND MAN, or PAD GROOM.—Scotchman; good rider and driver; age, 24; total abstainer from drink; first-class references; strangers in city; will go anywhere. Frank, coachman, 879 6th Av., near 50th St., first floor.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN, (24;) city or country; understands the busines thoroughly, as reference will certify; good appearance; sober and reliable; city or country; first-class references. T. R., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By experienced man; 28; understands his duties; not afraid of work; last employer can be seen; kind to animals; good references; country preferred. A. A. S., Box 201 Times.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman going to Europe wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, whom he will highly recommend; thoroughly responsible; good driver. Call or address, present employer, 14 West 46th St.

COACHMAN.—Age, 35; sober and reliable; understands thoroughly the care and management of fine horses, carriages, and harness; experienced city driver; good appearance; first-class reference. J. M., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By coachman, who perfectly understands his business; has long and satisfactory city references; married; has no family; can be highly recommended by last and former employers. E. Brown, 207 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—Lady wishes situation for her coachman, (married,) whom she can highly recommend; competent, willing, and obliging; best reference; city or country. Present employer's, 15 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—Single; first-class references; strictly sober; thoroughly understands his business; last and former employers can be seen; city or country. M. H., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up horses wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend in every respect; has city reference, Thomas, 11 West 76th St., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; single; thoroughly understands his business; city or country; well recommended; careful driver; employers will certify; strictly sober. T. B., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By competent young man; thoroughly understand his business; two years' best reference from last employer, who can be seen; country preferred. M. C., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, and careful driver; sober, honest, and can give very best of reference. P. H., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young man who understands the care of fine horses and carriages; three years' reference from last place; employer can be seen. E. ROARKE, 137 West 17th St.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—Married; small family; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; ten years' first-class city reference; country preferred. P. D., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly experienced city driver; can be highly recommended; last employer can be seen. E. W., 148 West 55th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman going to Europe wishes to procure situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Present employer, 68 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—By reliable man; age 36; married; no children; understands his business thoroughly; 16 years' highest reference from two families. 112 East 41st St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—A gentleman wishes situation for his coachman and groom, whom he can confidently recommend to any person requiring these services. P. F., 144 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business thoroughly; has worked in hunting stables as head groom; willing to give every satisfaction; first-class references. Henry, 310 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend as first-class in every respect; has lived with him last seven years. B. N., 146 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; best of reference; city or country; good driver; height, 5 feet 8 inches. E. G., care of R. M. Stivers, carriage builder, 31st St. and 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a useful man; single; understands the care of horses and carriages; will be found willing and obliging; two years' city references. B., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands care horses, carriages; eleven years' personal city references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no children; first-class; thoroughly understands his business; six years' reference; present employer can be seen. 188 East 64th St.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, and USEFUL MAN. —By single man; can milk; do the work of small place; nine years' best reference. J. D., Box 111 Times.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; willing and obliging; good city driver; five years' best city reference. R. J. G., Box 432, 240 East 79th St.

COACHMAN.—By a single German; thoroughly understands care of horses; fully competent to take care of a private establishment; quick, energetic worker. L. B., Box 205 Times.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of reference. P. Hade, 221 East 38th St.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—First-class man; married; can be highly recommended by present and former employers. P. C., 59 West 44th St., private stable.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a married man; understands his business thoroughly; good references. F. J., 21 Hartley St., Montclair, N. J.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged on account of death; thoroughly understands his business; age, 30; married; no children. M. B., 17 East 41st St., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—Private position desired for my man, whom I can highly recommend, I having sold out. My residence, 139 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—By young married man; written and personal reference; city or country. M., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; married; no family; city and country reference; last employer can be seen. W. B., 788 9th Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; age, 28; understands his business; good references; sober. Coachman, 33 Warren St., harness store.

COACHMAN or SECOND MAN.—By an experienced young man; English; good reference. W., 17 East 36th St.; private stable.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—German; single; 27; good rose grower; long experience; first-class references; strictly temperate; management of private place; no cattle; handy with tools; reliable. G. H., 311 East 9th St.

GARDENER.—By a reliable single man; trustworthy and hardworking man; five years' reference from last employer. Competent, Box 197 Times.

Grooms.

GROOM.—By a young man who thoroughly understands the care of horses and harness; good references from last employer. P. M., 516 West 50th St.

GROOM.—Thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; best personal references. H., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

GROOM.—By young man in private family; best reference; temperate and not afraid of work. Dan Doyle, 124 West 54th St.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By a young American; 21; orphan; thoroughly understands horses and harness; can serve table; no objection to country or traveling. William F. Cullen, care of Broderick, 149 East 50th St.

SECOND MAN.—By an Englishman; in private family as first-class second man, or single-handed; where parlormaid is kept; first-class city references. J. A., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young Swede, as second man; leaves on account of family going abroad. Can be seen at present employer's, 379 5th Av.

SECOND MAN.—Scotch; age, 24; height, 5 feet 10 inches; thoroughly understands duties; good city reference. Tait, 361 8th Av., Brooklyn.

SECOND MAN.—English; age, 20; lately landed; in a private family; under a butler preferred. J. T. B., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; age, 23; can have excellent references; disengaged. W. P., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—English; age, 28; height, 5 feet 7; good personal character. G. C., 428 4th Av.

SECOND MAN.—By young man; in private family; best city reference. F. S., Box 90, 1,242 Broadway.

SECOND MAN and WAITER.—In private family; first-class city references. M. Burke, 113 West 62d St.

SECOND MAN.—English; age, 28; height, 5 feet 8 inches; good personal character. G. C., 428 4th Av.

SECOND MAN or SINGLE-HANDED.—In small family; first-class city, personal, or written reference. M., 995 6th Av.; Barwell's bell.

SECOND MAN.—By a thoroughly trained servant. C., 1,157 2d Av.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

A Model Child.

Helen Hopkins in St. Nicholas for May.

Her temper's always sunny, her hair is ever neat;
She doesn't care for candy—she says it is too sweet!
She loves to study lessons—her sums are always right;
And she gladly goes to bed at 8 every single night!

Her apron's never tumbled, her hands are always clean;
With buttons missing from her shoes she never has been seen.
She remembers to say "Thank you," and "Yes, ma'am, if you please";
And she never cries, nor frets, nor whines; she's ne'er been known to tease.

Each night upon

WANT GREATER NEW-YORK

Brooklyn's Realty Men Say Business Demands Consolidation.

IT WOULD FILL 12,000 VACANT HOUSES

Never Before Was There Such a Dearth of Renters — The Arrears Law and the Trolley to Blame.

There are more houses and apartments in Brooklyn vacant this Spring—more even in proportion to the vastly-growing population—than for many years. In the opinion of some well-informed real estate dealers there is a greater number idle than ever before.

The number is estimated as high as 12,000 by William H. Grace, who says that there are 20,000 houses for sale in Brooklyn at the present time. All the real estate dealers are agreed in stating that not for many years has there been so little call for houses and apartments across the East River.

There are several reasons assigned for this condition of affairs—the strike, the arrears law, the hard times, high taxes, the trolley—but, in the minds of the real estate men of Brooklyn there is only one remedy, and that is, consolidation with New-York. In common with the merchants and business men in other lines, the real estate dealers of Brooklyn are practically a unit for consolidation. It is sometimes said that the dealers in land and houses are naturally more interested in consolidation than any other class.

However this may be, these men are in a better position to judge the effect on the people of the absence of consolidation than almost any other class. They are in daily contact with the people. They hear for themselves why people are giving up their dwellings, and they learn where they are moving to and for what reason the abodes they abandon are not hired by newcomers.

The following interviews with Brooklyn real estate men show them to be solidly in favor of the bill for consolidation now pending in the Legislature. They give their reasons for advocating consolidation. They explain what they regard as the advantages of consolidation. The prestige of the name of New-York, they think, will be potent in attracting population. Other advantages will be lower taxes and closer transit connection between the cities.

"How many vacant houses are there in Brooklyn?"

"Over 12,000," was the answer of W. H. Grace to this question.

"There are over 20,000 houses for sale in Brooklyn at this time," continued Mr. Grace. "Nearly all of the houses for sale, though, are occupied, and will continue to be occupied. There are certainly double the usual number of houses vacant this Spring. It is not uncommon to have 5,000 or 6,000 vacant houses in Brooklyn in the Spring. I do not want to say anything to hurt Brooklyn, but I believe the figures I have given are nearly correct. I have been agitating for consolidation for twelve years. The issue was somewhat obscured in the last election. I have heard no criticisms of the consolidation bill pending in the Legislature. In these hard times the need of consolidation is very marked. All the burdens of Government now fall on property. In my judgment there is in Brooklyn the most pressing necessity for consolidation. The necessity has been increasing year by year, and it will keep on increasing until consolidation is accomplished. Realty in Brooklyn is pressed down too heavily for safe and encouraging investment of private capital. Abridgment of municipal expenses under consolidation will help us. A large number of houses have been rented this Spring only by lowering the rents. If Brooklyn were a part of New-York it would have the prestige if New-York's name and that would be a potent attraction to population."

Ernestus Gulick was asked how many idle houses there are at present in Brooklyn. "About 4,000," he said.

"From my personal standpoint," he continued, "business is fairly good, but not as good as expected. But it is very good, considering the general situation. The present condition of Brooklyn is a strong argument for consolidation. The only thing bad about the situation is the fact that we do not have consolidation. If we had consolidation there would be a better market, more renting, more selling. There are very few new houses vacant, because building has been very cautiously carried on these last six months or so. My argument for consolidation is that it will give us a uniform rate, and will give us more public improvements. The very fact that Brooklyn becomes New-York will cause an influx of population. Consolidation will not have the general effect of raising rents. It will simply fill all the empty houses and apartments. The landlord can only rent all he's got he'll be amply satisfied. We have in Brooklyn accommodation for a nice population that has not yet come here. I am in favor of the consolidation bill. It is a good measure. I don't see what more we could want. The bill contains an equal-tax clause, and the Governor would be sure to give Brooklyn a fair show on the new consolidation commission. Every business man in Brooklyn wants consolidation."

P. J. Grace said: "There are more idle houses in Brooklyn to-day, even in proportion to the population, than I ever knew of in previous years. I never saw such a condition of affairs before. I am strongly in favor of consolidation. I have heard no objection to the measure now pending in the Legislature. Consolidation is the thing Brooklyn needs. Brooklyn is isolated, and it must depend on New-York for its future, if it wants to keep in the line of progress. All kinds of real estate in Brooklyn are very quiet this Spring. The high taxes and the general condition of the city are partly to blame for the present situation. One great moving cause is the arrears law. Under this law the poor man who owns property is liable to have it sold from him by an outrageous system of legal oppression. The law was good enough for the emergency existing when it was passed, years ago, but it is now an outrage. We need the New-York arrears law. This we would get under consolidation. Consolidation would fill the vacant dwellings. The arrears law has driven millions of dollars of capital out of Brooklyn. The men who lend money on mortgages say they don't want to act as the agents of Brooklyn to collect the taxes of the city."

Leonard Moody said: "I am one of the originators of consolidation. The Consolidation League was the outcome of the meeting called at the Real Estate Exchange in Brooklyn. There are more vacant houses in Brooklyn this Spring than for many years. People who were looking for houses in February were deterred from coming to Brooklyn because of the strike. If we had consolidation we would become New-York. There are thousands of persons who want to live in New-York because New-York has a character of its own. It was hard to get any one to go to Harlem to live until it became a part of New-York. Thereafter property in Harlem advanced 30 to 40 per cent., and people were perfectly willing to live in Harlem as a part of New-York. Harlem is 'not in it' with Brooklyn as a place of residence. Our location is unexcelled. We are close to New-York. What Brooklyn needs is to be a part of New-York. There are as many reasons for Brooklyn's great number of idle houses as there were for Blaine's defeat for the Presidency. There are very few people moving from New-York and Brooklyn, even to our suburbs. House renting and building will be boomed in the Fall if the Consolidation bill passes. Under consolidation, taxes and rents will be lower. Our vacant lots would be occupied by buildings."

"How many idle houses are there to-day in Brooklyn?" John F. James was asked.

"About five thousand," was his reply. "The real estate market," he said, "could not be worse. The high taxes have had a great deal to do with this unfortunate situation or affairs. The taxes, indeed, are the principal cause. Consolidation would reduce taxes, and in this direction alone would be very beneficial to Brooklyn. I don't think the trolley has had as much to do with hurting Brooklyn as a place of residence as some people are disposed to believe. There are certainly now a great many idle houses in Brooklyn—more, indeed, than ever before. The storage warehouses are all full of household goods. In one of these warehouses 285 loads of furniture and personal effects were stored in three days last week. Brooklyn needs some change, that is certain. Consolidation is the kind of change required. Consolidation would improve the house market, and would eventually lower taxes. Consolidation would do away with Brooklyn's political ring. There are a great many people who would live in Brooklyn if they could at the same time say they were living in New-York. Every Summer at hotels, in various parts of the country, I meet Brooklyn persons who are registered as from New-York."

George E. Lovett said: "I am in favor of consolidation under proper methods. There should be an equitable agreement as to taxation. There should be another bridge over the East River, run by the cities. The expense would then be equally shared by the two communities. Real estate in Brooklyn is very quiet this Spring. The hard times have had something to do with the conditions now prevailing. Consolidation would reduce taxation, and that would help the general situation materially. There are many more idle houses than usual. More people are coming from New-York looking for houses in Brooklyn than ever before in my recollection. This applies to both renting and selling. I hear of no movement of population from Brooklyn to New-York. The renting season is changing from May to September and October. One wealthy woman told me the other day her Brooklyn property now pays her better than her property in New-York."

David Porter of C. N. Moody & Co. said: "House renting, as a rule, has been dull in Brooklyn this Spring. The prospect of consolidation, however, is already helping things along. We have rented more houses this Spring than last, but we have not rented as many as we should. We need consolidation badly in Brooklyn. We also need the proposed bridge over the East River. I am strongly in favor of the present Consolidation bill. Consolidation will increase property values. Consolidation will make the situation of house dwellers better. They will get more conveniences. Then, again, there are a great many persons who possess the sentiment that they want to live in New-York. They would move to Brooklyn if it was changed into New-York. At present there is no comparison between the prices of property in Brooklyn and in New-York. We have beautiful homes at moderate prices in Brooklyn. All we need is consolidation. There are certainly very many more than the usual number of houses idle in Brooklyn. Consolidation would help materially to fill all the vacant houses this Fall."

D. P. Darling said: "We want consolidation. If we get it, we will get closer interconnection between New-York and Brooklyn, and that is what we need. I am in favor of the consolidation bill in the Legislature. We need consolidation for many things, besides, and among them, in order that the Constitutional debt limit may be increased, advanced. Further, we need in Brooklyn the New-York arrears law. The arrears law—the sale of property for arrears of taxes—in Brooklyn is very drastic. It is a cut-throat law. It keeps New-York capital out of Brooklyn. Here, the city gives an absolute fee to the land sold for arrears of taxes after one year. The real estate business has been very quiet in Brooklyn this Spring, but the feeling in regard to land values is improving. For two years past there has been practically no market in that line in Brooklyn. The consolidation bill should pass. With consolidation, Brooklyn would stand up with New-York. We can show in Brooklyn cheaper and better houses near the business centre of New-York than can be shown in New-York."

Clarence E. McMahon said: "No stronger argument for consolidation could be found than is furnished by the present condition of the real estate market in Brooklyn. Business is very poor. I am heartily in favor of the bill now before the Legislature. With consolidation we will secure much needed municipal improvements, and thereby the general attractiveness, comfort, and convenience of our city will be increased. There is really no argument against consolidation. While the present condition of the real estate market is not to be attributed entirely to the absence of consolidation, the union of the two cities will do much to fill up the vacant houses with tenants."

Silas A. Condit said: "I am in favor of consolidation. I favor the present bill. Consolidation will be for the general good of the City of Brooklyn and everybody in it. We ought to have had consolidation years ago. Then we should have had, long before this, decreased taxes. The Greater New-York would do better for the citizens of Brooklyn on the principle that a large corporation or concern always does better for its patrons than a little one. There are now thousands of idle houses in Brooklyn, more than ever before. Consolidation would at once materially aid in filling up these empty places of abode."

Sidney Grant said: "We find an active demand for houses in Brooklyn. Money is coming over here from New-York more freely for investment, and this in a line we have not before been able to reach. This is probably to be ascribed to the prospect of consolidation, which has influenced house renters and money lenders favorably. I am strongly in favor of the Consolidation bill in the Legislature. Another improvement badly needed is the proposed bridge over the East River, tapping the Eastern District. With consolidation and a new bridge Brooklyn will take a mighty jump forward. Consolidation will greatly help the material interests of Brooklyn. The bill should pass."

John A. Schilling said: "There are very many vacant houses in Brooklyn this Spring, more than I ever knew before in all my experience. The real estate market is very poor. The trolley is one of the causes of the trouble. So many people will not live on a street occupied by the trolley, particularly if there are children in the family. They are afraid of the trolley. Consolidation would be a direct benefit to Brooklyn on this score, because under consolidation the railroads here would have to do as the railroads do in New-York. After Brooklyn is consolidated with New-York the Brooklyn railroads will no longer own this city. The present bill ought to pass. If it does not every Brooklyn Assemblyman and Senator voting against the measure will be relegated to political oblivion. Taxes are too high in Brooklyn, and the only way to reduce them is to consolidate the city with New-York. Brooklyn is a large, but not a great city. It has no sources of revenue like those enjoyed by New-York."

Insane from Rheumatism, It Is Thoug

E. Bardoe Elliott, a guest of the Ashland House, was removed from his room there to Bellevue Hospital, and placed in the insane ward yesterday.

Mr. Elliott's insanity is supposed to be due to inflammatory rheumatism, from which he has been suffering for nearly a week. He was a writer for a paper devoted to animal life. Mr. Elliott's home is at Maywood, near Chicago, where he has a family.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

—Benefit at the Empire.—The benefit performance arranged by Viola Allen, for the Harlem Exchange for Women's Work was given at the Empire Theatre yesterday afternoon and attracted a large audience, in which women, naturally, greatly predominated. A very entertaining bill had been arranged by Miss Allen. The performance opened with a humorous address by William Gillette. Bessie Bonehill sang some of her best songs, and J. E. Dodson contributed a monologue. The rest of the programme consisted of Augustus Thomas's "The Man Up Stairs," "Frederick Lemaitre," in which Miss Allen appeared for the first time, with Henry Miller and Joseph Humphries, and "Rosbery Shrub." Mr. Frohman gave the use of the theatre, and nearly the entire receipts will go to the Harlem Exchange.

—The Lyceum Company's Tour.—Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre company will begin a Spring tour of three weeks at Baltimore, May 6, under the direction of F. D. Bunce, business manager of the Lyceum. They will play a week each in Baltimore, Washington, and Brooklyn, presenting "An Ideal Husband," "Fortune," and "The Wife." After this the company will rest until June 28, when it will start on its tour to the Pacific coast, appearing first in Spokane, on July 5.

—The Triumph of "Aladdin."—David Henderson's production of "Aladdin, Jr.," is one of the most brilliant spectacular displays ever made on the New-York stage. It is being viewed by crowded audiences nightly, and the ballets and specialties call forth repeated outbursts of applause. The spectacle can remain here but two weeks after this, as the company is under engagement to reappear at its home theatre, the Chicago Opera House, on Monday, May 20.

—Lillian Russell's New Opera.—Rehearsals of De Koven and Smith's new comic opera, "The Paigans," written for Lillian Russell, are well advanced at Abbey's Theatre, and the singer expresses herself as very much pleased with her new part. The production, which is to be made May 13, will be on a grand scale, and already many applications for seats for the opening week have been received by Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau.

—Cora Tanner Engaged.—The latest engagement made by Charles Frohman for the cast of "The Sporting Duchess," which he is to produce at the Academy next September, is that of Cora Tanner, who formerly starred in "Alone in London." Agnes Booth Scheffel writes from England that she has seen a performance of the melodrama in the Provinces, and is delighted with the part she is to play.

—Mr. Carelton's New Play.—Henry Guy Carleton has joined the John Drew company in Buffalo, and is supervising the rehearsals of his new play. He will remain with the organization until the piece is given its single performance for this season, but the date and place for this have not yet been decided on. The scenes are laid chiefly at Tuxedo, and no name has yet been selected for the comedy.

—Bicycling in Europe.—Daniel Frohman, manager of the Lyceum Theatre, has concluded the business that he had in view when he sailed for Europe, and is now engaged in making a tour of the country places of England on his bicycle. He will sail for New-York early in June, in order to go with his company to the Pacific coast.

—"The Girl" in London.—Belasco & Fyles's play, "The Girl I Left Behind Me," has made a decided hit in London, Indians and all. The receipts of the first week at the Adelphi amounted to nearly $6,000, which is a large sum for a London theatre at this season of the year.

—Calling in the Companies.—The "Shenandoah," "Sowing the Wind" and "New Boy" companies will close their seasons to-morrow night, in Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, respectively. All three will be sent on the road again next Fall.

—Mr. Hoyt Will Stay at Home.—Charles H. Hoyt has decided not to go to Europe this Summer, after all. He will remain at home an account of the illness of Mrs. Hoyt, who has been suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism for some time.

—A Theatre for Productions.—T. Henry French has decided to devote the American Theatre next season principally to productions of new plays, either by himself or other managers. He has given time, however, to a number of leading combinations.

GRADUATES IN MEDICINE

The Homeopathic Medical College Gives Degrees to Fifty Men.

EXERCISES IN MENDELSSOHN HALL

Dr. William Tod Helmuth's Address on the Progress in Homeopathy—Prizes Awarded to Seniors and Juniors.

The class of '95 of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College held its commencement exercises in the Mendelssohn Glee Club Hall, in West Fortieth Street, yesterday afternoon, and fifty graduates received their degrees.

There was a large and appreciative audience of sisters, cousins, and aunts, and there were also many male friends of the college present. The Faculty was there in full force. The march of the graduates from the rear of the hall to the stage was led by two of the ushers, the orchestra playing the "Honeymoon March."

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton. Dr. William Tod Helmuth, Dean of the Faculty, made a few introductory remarks, in which he spoke of the great progress made in homeopathy since the days of Hahnemann.

"Of all the changes which are taking place in medicine," he said, "none are so apparent as the gradual tendency of the age to homeopathy, especially in the department of therapeutics. Members of the old school had been struggling for centuries with the science of medicine, but they succeeded in evolving nothing but experience. It remained for Hahnemann to evolve and demonstrate the theory that 'similars are cured by similars.' Think for a moment of the opposition with which his system met and is meeting! Consider the progress it has made, and then draw your conclusions. I have in my possession now a London Lancet of 1851, containing an article which designated the system as one of the 'loathsome and disgusting features of globullism.'

"An article appeared a few weeks ago in a Philadelphia magazine ridiculing our belief in cures by animal extractions. We retain no animus for the school that differs with us so radically. We simply ask you as laymen to judge of your own free will to what treatment is due the greatest number of cures, and the greatest discoveries and successes in the profession. When that point has been settled by a popular decision, let that treatment be universally received and retained until some other better one is discovered."

Judge Rufus B. Cowing, President of the Board of Trustees, in a few well-chosen remarks presented degrees to the following graduates:

J. W. Allen,
E. H. Baldwin,
G. W. Bartlett,
C. A. Brown,
S. R. Brown,
L. L. Dutton, Ph. B.,
D. J. Carlough, A. B.,
F. Charles, A. B., Dr. Polit.,
W. W. Christian,
H. L. Coles,
W. G. Crump,
J. I. Dowling,
W. P. Faust,
E. R. Fiske, A. B.,
W. A. Fuller,
C. E. Frazee,
A. R. Fritz,
V. S. Gaggin, Ph. B.,
H. B. Gates, Ph. B.,
C. C. Graffin,
J. B. Griffin,
M. D. Gray,
H. A. Harrison,
C. E. Hinman,
F. K. Hollister,
D. W. Hoskins,
R. B. Howland,
N. H. Ives,
J. C. Lewis,
O. N. Meyer,
F. C. Miner,
L. S. Mitchell,
D. C. Y. Moore,
H. S. Neilson,
L. G. Newman,
G. E. Nobbe,
H. H. T. Noble, A. B.,
H. Y. Ostrander,
Thomas Parsons, Ph. B.,
A. S. Reed, A. B.,
E. D. Renshaw,
L. J. Sanders,
E. M. Schultz,
W. H. Snyder,
D. Dudley Ostrand,
C. G. Vlehe,
S. P. Walt, LL. B.,
G. W. Wilcox,
J. M. Wilcox,
C. H. Wintsch.

The awarding of prizes by Dr. L. L. Danforth, Secretary of the Faculty, and Dr. George G. Shelton then took place, the prize winners being as follows:

SENIOR CLASS.

First Faculty Prize, for highest grade of scholarship during a three years' graded course—Edwin Rodney Fiske, M. D., Brooklyn.

Second Faculty Prize, for second highest grade scholarship during a three years' graded course—Howard L. Coles, M. D., Brooklyn.

Honorable Mention—Walter Gray Crump, George W. Wilcox, Henry H. T. Noble, Howard Stout Neilson, and Delos West Hoskins.

JUNIOR CLASS.

The F. J. Nott prize, a pocket surgical case, for highest grade of scholarship during freshman and junior years—Theodore H. Lemmerz of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Honorable Mention—Ralph I. Lloyd, Ray C. Conklin, Frank J. Gale, Herbert C. Allen, and James E. Harris.

The successful candidates for positions in the college's hospitals were awarded as follows, after a rigid competitive examination:

Resident Surgeon of the Flower Surgical Hospital—Joseph I. Donohue of Philadelphia; Assistant Surgeon—Howard Stout Neilson of New-York.

Resident Physician of the Medical Hospital—Edward D. Rudderow of New-York; Assistant Physician—Walter Gray Crump of Pittsford, N. Y.

The Alumni Prize, four volumes of medical books, for highest proficiency in all studies for the senior year was awarded to Edwin Rodney Fiske. Dr. Fiske also delivered the class valedictory, which followed immediately after the address to the graduating class by Dr. Sidney F. Wilcox, who gave the students some sound and practical advice as to the profession which they have adopted. Most of the members of the graduating class, which includes one colored man, the first for a number of years, are residents of this State.

DEDICATION OF WASHINGTON ARCH

Gov. Morton Anxious to Have the Original Programme Carried Out.

The exercises of dedication of the Washington Arch will be begun to-morrow as soon as Gov. Morton and his staff arrive, which will probably be about 3:45 P. M. William Rhinelander Stewart, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, received a telegram yesterday from Col. Cole, Gov. Morton's private secretary, in which it was stated that the Governor wished to have the exercises carried out as originally arranged for last Tuesday, and it is likely that the only difference in the programme and pageant will be the absence of the Second Brigade.

Gen. McLeer announced yesterday that the organization of which he is the head would not be called out. The men, he said, were away from work Tuesday, and would be out again Decoration Day. He did not think it fair that they should be compelled to lose three days' pay in so short a time.

It is not known yet whether President Cleveland will be present. He wrote a letter of regret with reference to last Tuesday. Mr. Stewart has notified him of the change and has not received an answer.

TO SING IN THE SAENGERFEST

The Franz Abt Schueler Maennerchor Holds Its Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Franz Abt Schueler Maennerchor was held this week, and the reports of the various officers and committees showed that the society was in a flourishing condition.

Among the important topics discussed were festivals and entertainments for the coming Summer. Various measures looking toward the club's participation in the National Saengerfest, to be held at Philadelphia a year hence, were adopted, and the chorus concluded to take part in the contest for prize singing.

The society will attend the Saengerfest in a body, and will also attend the United Singers of New-York, at the Philadelphia festival. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Honorary President—Jacob Dieter; President—Frederick Krumlauf; Vice President—Hugo Grossenbach; Recording Secretary—Otto Langlotz; Corresponding Secretary—Richard Berger; Financial Secretary—Robert Klueppelberg; Treasurer—George Doernberger; Custodians—F. Giessler and A. Kuss; Musical Director—Carl Heller.

May Improve Foreign Mail Service.

Second Assistant Postmaster General Neilson came to this city Wednesday to see what could be done to overcome the delay in the arrival of foreign mails due to the disinfection of steamships at Quarantine.

Mr. Neilson is also considering the plan of dispatching foreign mails for other cities direct from Quarantine, obviating the necessity of having them pass through the New-York office. Mr. Neilson will return to Washington to-day.

Young man, you can't be too well dressed—there's money in it.

"What! do you advise me to go to a tailor?"

We're not in the advising business. But suppose you come here and look and try on a coat or two; see whether you want cutaway or sack suit; see what kind and color and cloth you look best in—you can tell better from a suit than from cloth in the piece. Then go to your tailor.

We mean this exactly. We'd like every young man in New-York to do just this: the more people know our clothes, the more business we shall do—by-and-by if not to-day.

Golf stockings with new "Rob Roy" top.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, Prince, Warren, 32d St.

BIDS FOR GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES

Restriction of Advertisements to Washington Papers Causes Complaint Among Contractors.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—There has been some complaint among firms which are in a position to furnish the General Government with supplies, of the methods of the officials in soliciting bids, which are invited annually at this time. It is observed that the Washington papers print these yearly calls in their advertising columns to the extent of nearly a page, and the notices, which are the usual wordy affairs, are printed during the month preceding the date of opening bids, which this year is May 9 in all the Executive departments here.

The Washington papers ordinarily contain no call for bids for work or places of delivery outside the District limits, and this annual authorization of the publication of calls for bids for department supplies is almost the only harvest which the local publisher is enabled to reap from the public Treasury. Every department issues a call for bids for its yearly stock of stationery and miscellaneous goods.

The inconsistency of advertising for bids in Washington papers is illustrated by the fact that most of the Government contractors who furnish the departments with stationery and supplies are not Washington firms. Such local firms as do bid and secure contracts appear to be representatives of main offices and manufactories elsewhere. Some of the leading firms of the country find it convenient to retain agents in Washington to look after bids in the departments. The Washington men who appear as successful bidders are generally known as agents for New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago houses.

An old law is responsible for this system of advertising in the Washington papers. It was to protect the Government from demands which were sometimes hard to refuse and to prevent a recurrence of such liberality as existed during the Robeson administration of the Navy Department that Congress stipulated that only advertising for bids pertaining to this city should appear in Washington papers. There is little public work done here, and the local publishers have secured the construction of the law in their favor with regard to the solicitation at so much per line per time of bids for department supplies. The fact that most of the contractors are out-of-town firms does not prevent the publication of the calls for bids almost exclusively in local papers.

Last June, when contracts were made in all the departments for annual supplies for the fiscal year extending to next July, it was noticed that in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, one of the branches of the Treasury Department, a majority of the bidders were from New-York and other large Northern cities, and contracts were made in that proportion to outsiders. On the schedule of textiles, eleven of the sixteen bidders were out of this city. In inks, all of the sixteen bidders were outsiders, and this was true of the bidders for engraver's supplies. In binders' supplies, 13 of the 14; in hardware, 5 of the 7; in oils, 12 of the 21; and in paper, 19 of the 21 bidders were residents of other cities.

In the Post Office Department 27 of the 37 bidders did not belong to this city, most of their addresses indicating New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia offices. This year's stationery for the War Department is being furnished by 25 outsiders and 10 Washington people. The contracts for stationery for the Department of the Interior were awarded to 18 firms away from this city, and 9 who claim Washington as their address. Even on miscellaneous supplies, which of all things should find a local source of supply, there is observable almost the same exclusion of the Washington bidder. In the War Department, for instance, 10 of the 29 bidders are not Washingtonians. Schedules of miscellaneous supplies, it may be well to state, include such articles as mop handles, whisk brooms, matches, and washing soda, materials which should be found in every local hardware store and grocery.

It is maintained that firms away from Washington upon whom it is seen the departments here must depend for their material have from the prescribed method of publication of the calls for bids for annual supplies inadequate means of knowing when and how the proposals are wanted. As a tribute to the Washington publishers the system of soliciting bids through the columns of Washington papers, big and little, is a success, even if it does no quite satisfy the avarice of the advertising solicitor, but as an economical and earnest way of securing proposals for department supplies it is open to criticism.

Smallpox on Staten Island.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., May 2.—Report was made to the health authorities of this place to-day that three cases of smallpox had broken out in families residing in Simonson Avenue, Mariners' Harbor, where there were several cases of the disease fourteen months ago. It is said that one case developed a week ago, and was diagnosticated as chickenpox.

The victims are Charles Deisler, twenty-three years old; Mamie Gannon, eight years, and John Ryan, five. All were promptly removed to the contagion hospital, and the houses and their occupants were placed under a strict police quarantine.

Gone and $35,000 Unaccounted For.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., May 2.—George Dunham, one of the Trustees of this village, left his home at Mariners' Harbor, a week ago in company with his wife, and sent in his resignation as a member of the village board.

It was learned yesterday that proceedings had been instituted against him by the heirs of the Daniel Decker estate. It is alleged that about $35,000 is to be accounted for by Dunham as trustee of the estate. This estate consisted mainly of a large tenement house in New-York City, of which he had entire charge. His wife is one of the heirs.

Need of Work Among the Poor.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 2.—The Jersey City district of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Church held a district meeting to-day in the Centenary Methodist Church, on Pavonia Avenue. Mrs. William H. Beach presided.

Mrs. Willing of the Berechah Mission, New-York, delivered an address upon the need for mission work among the poor.

The address of welcome was made by the Rev. E. C. Dutcher, pastor of the Centenary Church, and the response by Mrs. Beach.

Jackets, Capes, Reefers,
For
Ladies, Misses, Children.

Special lines of these garments have just been placed on sale, at greatly lowered prices.

Capes, $7.00, $10.00, $15.00, $25.00 each;
Jackets, $5.00, $7.00, $10.00, $15.00 each;
Children's Jackets, $2.00, $3.00, $5.00 each.

These prices have been made in order to secure room for strictly Summer Stocks.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

M'VAY'S CHARGES CALLED ABSURD

Henry McMillan, He Says, Was Improperly Favored as a Candidate for Deputy Supervisor of City Record.

George P. H. McVay, one of those who passed the civil service examination for the position of Deputy Supervisor of The City Record, has written a letter to the Civil Service Commissioners, in which he says it can be proved that Supervisor John A. Sleicher favored in the examination Henry McMillan, who received the appointment.

It is alleged on the evidence of John McGrath, one of the applicants for the place, that Mr. Sleicher permitted Mr. McMillan to spend several hours a day for three weeks or more in the office of The City Record, and thus gave him a chance to familiarize himself with the work of the office. It is also stated that Mr. Sleicher suggested the matter of the questions, and the business association and friendship of Messrs. Sleicher and McMillan are mentioned.

The five men who passed the examination, with their ratings, were: James Haltigan, 91.50 per cent.; Frederick Alfred, 91 per cent.; Henry McMillan, 90.50 per cent.; G. P. H. McVay, 87.50 per cent.; John P. McGrath, 80 per cent.

Mr. McMillan received the appointment, and is now performing the duties of his office.

Secretary Lee Phillips of the Civil Service Board said yesterday, when his attention was called to the letter, that it was nothing but a tissue of unfounded insinuations.

"Mr. Sleicher," he said, "had nothing to do with the framing of the questions, and did not know what they would be or what they were. I asked him some questions about his office, and upon the information that I obtained I framed certain questions, but in no case did I use the same questions that I put to him, and he could not have known what questions the candidates would have to answer. He was not in the room at the time the examination took place."

Mr. McMillan said about the only elements of truth the letter contained were in the two assertions, first, that he had familiarized himself with the duties of the office, and, second, that he had been on The Mail and Express with Mr. Sleicher.

"Mr. Sleicher," he said, "told me nothing about the examination, and I don't know that he knew anything about it. I was one of the three eligibles, and he selected me to be his deputy. There was no collusion in the matter. He never gave me any information about the office that any one could not have obtained, and that he would not have given to any one. When I decided to go into the examination I naturally got all the information about the duties of the office that I could, but did nothing improper."

"The charges are absurd," said Mr. Sleicher. "McMillan used to come into the office sometimes, it is true, but I told him nothing about the examination papers. I knew nothing about them myself. They were made out at the Civil Service Commissioners' office, and I did not even see them. McVay was, I suppose, disappointed because I didn't give him a position that he wanted in my office.

"The examination for deputy was purely competitive. Mr. McMillan got the third highest mark, which was within 1 per cent. of the very highest.

"I know nothing of the first man. The second was already employed by the printers, and by contract for us, so I gave the position to McMillan. I hope, if there is any doubt on the subject, that the Commissioners will demand a full investigation."

Night Licenses Will Cost More.

The Excise Commissioners decided yesterday to increase the fee for night licenses from $100, the amount fixed by the old board, to $150, which is the extreme limit allowed by law. This sum is in addition to the regular license fee.

The Commissioners announce that night licenses will not be issued to ordinary saloons. A limited number will be issued to ballrooms and places of amusement, and near ferries and railroad stations, where they are deemed necessary.

Excise Inspectors Get More Pay.

Heretofore no Inspector employed by the Excise Board received a higher salary than $1,200 a year. Three of the $1,200 men had their salaries increased yesterday by a resolution of the board.

The new office of Board Inspector was created, with a salary of $2,000 a year. Inspector Richard C. Baker was promoted to the place.

Inspectors Richard W. Clayton and Michael W. Evers were made Special Inspectors at a salary of $1,500 a year each. The action of the board was unanimous.

COMING EVENTS.

—Public address by Gen. Francis A. Walker on the "Development of American Nationality" before the New-York Delta Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, Library Building, Columbia College, this evening, 8:30 o'clock.

—Free historical lecture on William Livingston, by Charles H. Levermore, All Souls' Church, Brooklyn, to-day, 3:45 P. M.

—Cooking and sewing classes of the "Bible and Fruit Mission," 416 East Twenty-sixth Street, this afternoon and evening.

—University Grammar School mock trial, 52 West Fifty-sixth Street, to-night, 8 o'clock.

—The Rev. Dr. M. H. Harris on "Holiness," Temple Israel of Harlem, this evening.

Flint's Fine Furniture

An English 18th Century Canopied Bed in Our Window Saturday.

A Burne-Jones might have originated the color scheme—so fascinating is it; the rich reds of old mahogany combined with the cool leaf-green canopy valance, elaborately embroidered in gold—within all is daintiest yellow and white.

The draperies are stuff beauties—sixteenth century silk velour, satin lined.

The bed itself is a form beauty, light, elegant, with panels of scroll carvings and with delicately modeled uprights to support the canopy.

Just an indication of the sort of exquisite taste to be had when you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO., 43, 45, and 47 West 23d St., NEAR BROADWAY.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

This Suit, $5.

For boys from 6 to 15 years, double breasted jacket and short trousers, is made of the dark blue cheviot-finished serge, which from long experience with its wearing qualities we have found so desirable, being absolutely all wool, and of a changeless color.

We make it also sizes 4 to 9, with cutaway jackets and vest front at the same price; and single and double breasted sacks with long trousers, for boys from 14 to 18, at $10.

All these suits have the peculiar fit and finish which result from being designed and cut by tailors who make boys' clothing their exclusive business.

60-62 West 23d St.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The American Authors' Guild dinner at Delmonico's to-morrow evening promises to be a brilliant social event. It will in all probability be the most notable gathering of literary persons ever held in New-York. Friends of the guild may take part in the banquet, for whom the price of tickets is $6. Dinner will be at 7:30 o'clock sharp. Tickets may be had from Dr. Titus M. Coan, 70 Fifth Avenue.

—Thomas Coyne, a gripman on the Third Avenue cable road, was thrown over the dashboard of his car at Third Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street yesterday and severely injured. The accident was caused by the sudden stopping of the car. The grip caught in the cable. Coyne was injured on the head and body, and was sent to the Presbyterian Hospital.

—W. K. L. Dickson, the well-known electrical engineer, for several years past head of the Edison "Kinetoscope" Laboratory at Orange, N. J., has resigned his place there to go into business for himself, having incorporated the Portable Electric Light and Power Company, which will manufacture some of his recent inventions.

—The continued publicity of the affairs of the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, and the announcement of its closing, have been carelessly taken by some, who mistakenly believe that the Clarendon in this city is about to go out of business. The New-York Clarendon is making money, and Proprietor Briggs has no thought of suspension.

—Dr. E. R. L. Gould of Johns Hopkins University will deliver an address before Good Government Club Q to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Lenox Avenue Unitarian Church, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Lenox Avenue, on "The Norwegian System of Regulation of the Liquor Traffic."

—William Neville, thirty-five years old, of 612 West Thirty-seventh Street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon in a saloon at 620 West Thirty-ninth Street. His death resulted from natural causes.

—The Normandie-by-the-Sea, near Sea Bright, N. J., will be open June 22. Manager F. V. Wishart of the Hotel Normandie, this city, is booking names for the Normandie-by-the-Sea.

George Keller, eight years old, of 519 West Fiftieth Street, was run over by a coal wagon in front of 538 West Fiftieth Street yesterday and instantly killed.

Brooklyn.

—The committee of fifteen appointed by Mayor Schieren to put into operation the scheme of the tillage of land by the poor has selected J. W. Erreger as Chairman. The following amounts were subscribed: Mayor Schieren, $100; Willis B. Ogden, $100; Mr. Brackett, $50; Col. Andrew D. Baird, $50; Mr. Erreger, $50, and Mr. Newton, $50. The committee is as follows: J. W. Erreger, Chairman; H. F. Gunnison, Treasurer; G. B. Safford, Secretary; G. C. Brackett, James McMahon, A. D. Wheelock, Darwin R. James, A. A. Day, W. L. Ogden, E. F. Linton, Charles Naehers, A. D. Baird, A. J. Newton, W. Rapelye, and F. A. Bartlett.

—The Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has elected the following officers: A. D. Wheelock, President; Cornelius D. Wood, Anton A. Raven, and Alfred H. Porters, Vice Presidents; Samuel Rowland, Treasurer; Henry L. Rowland, Deputy Treasurer; John A. Nexson and Albert A. Day, Secretaries. During the year 94 families were helped. The receipts were $27,321.38, the expenses $222, 294.38, leaving a balance on hand of $5,027.

—While ex-Assemblyman John H. Bonnington was at Eastern Park yesterday witnessing the Brooklyn-Baltimore game he had a gold watch valued at $150 picked from his pocket. It was presented to him three years ago by the Knights Templars Mutual Benefit Association.

—Joseph Moore, fifty five years old, a file cutter of 1,523 Dean Street, who has been out of work and was despondent, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by shooting himself in the head with a revolver. He was removed to St. John's Hospital.

—Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court yesterday signed an order giving Abraham M. Stein leave to sue the receiver of the Clarendon Hotel, and the order also permits Stein to sue Frankel & Lansing, the former lessees of the hotel.

—The new law which gives the Mayor power to designate a clerk to sign warrants not exceeding $250 in amount went into effect

Friday
May 3-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

MR. ORR AGAIN HONORED

Heads the Ticket at the Chamber of Commerce Election.

THREE NEW VICE PRESIDENTS CHOSEN

Messrs. Strong, Vanderbilt, and Dodge Retire—Resolutions on Opening the Baltic Ship Canal and for Sound Money.

About 300 members of the Chamber of Commerce took part yesterday in the one hundred and twenty-seventh annual meeting of that body. The principal business of the day was the election of officers and committees for the ensuing year. Frederick D. Tappen presented the ticket chosen by the Nominating Committee, and all the members present voted for it.

Alexander E. Orr was re-elected President, and George Wilson, who has performed the duties of Secretary for thirty-two years, was continued in that office. D. Willis James, John A. Stewart, and John Claflin were chosen Vice Presidents in place of Mayor Strong, Cornelius Vanderbilt, and William E. Dodge, who could not serve longer in that capacity.

Solon Humphreys was re-elected Treasurer for the sixteenth time. George S. Coe having resigned from the Finance Committee, of which he was Chairman, John Harsen Rhoades became his successor, and August Belmont was chosen to a place on the committee, to fill the vacancy thus created.

Committees elected were as follows:

Executive Committee—Henry Hentz, Chairman; John H. Inman, Woodbury Langdon, Hugh N. Camp, Charles A. Hoyt.

Committee on Finance and Currency—John Harsen Rhoades, Chairman; William L. Trenholm, Henry W. Cannon, Edward H. Perkins, Jr., August Belmont.

Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws—Francis B. Thurber, Chairman; William H. Robertson, Gustav H. Schwab, Stephen W. Carey, James McCreery.

Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements—Louis Windmüller, Chairman; Samuel H. Seaman, Constant A. Andrews, George Rutledge Gibson, Henry M. Taber.

Committee on the Harbor and Shipping—A. Foster Higgins, Chairman; Samuel D. Coykendall, James S. T. Stranahan, John H. Starin, Vernon H. Brown.

Committee on Insurance—Francis C. Moore, Chairman; Richard A. McCurdy, Jacob R. Telfair, George F. Vietor, John W. Cochrane.

Members of the Board of Trustees Having Charge of the Real Estate of the Chamber of Commerce, to Serve Until May, 1898—James M. Constable, Augustus D. Juilliard.

Commissioner for Licensing Sailors' Hotels or Boarding Houses—Elijah A. Houghton.

President Orr thanked his associates for the honor of re-election as President. The office was the highest, he said, that a New-York merchant could receive from his fellow merchants. Such an honor was the blue ribbon of commercial life in this country.

A resolution was adopted by the Chamber expressive of the esteem in which the members held George S. Coe, and of their regret over his retirement to private life. It was offered by J. Harsen Rhoades, Mr. Coe's successor as Chairman of the Finance Committee, and was as follows:

Whereas, We have learned with profound regret that Mr. George S. Coe has been compelled, on account of ill health, to decline a re-election as Chairman and member of the Committee on Finance and Currency; therefore be it

Resolved, That our thanks are due and hereby tendered to Mr. Coe for the long and valued service he has given to this Chamber and to the community at large, especially in his devotion to the cause of sound currency and through his efforts to aid in the solution of grave financial problems, which at various times have seriously disturbed the commercial and industrial interests of the country; and we beg to assure him that in his retirement from the activities of a busy life he carries with him the esteem, friendship, and the best wishes of those who here, for many years, have been intimately associated with him.

A special meeting was set for Thursday, May 23, at 3 o'clock, to receive the painting of the Atlantic cable projectors. Chauncey M. Depew will make the presentation address.

Gustav H. Schwab offered the following, which was adopted, in relation to the work of the special sound money committee:

Whereas, An aggressive, well-organized, and widespread agitation is now being directed toward the introduction into this country of the free coinage of silver; and

Whereas, The success of these efforts would inevitably place the monetary system of this country on a silver basis and thereby entail the most serious consequences to every interest;

Resolved, That the special committee appointed by the Chamber on March 7 last be instructed to use every legitimate means at its command in opposing the free coinage of silver, and that the committee direct its unremitting efforts toward maintaining the present standard of value.

Louis Windmüller proposed congratulations over the completion of the Baltic Ship Canal, in the following:

Whereas, The Baltic Ship Canal, which was commenced in June, 1887, will be formally inaugurated next month to the commerce of the world; and

Whereas, It is constructed so as to allow the largest vessels to pass through it at any speed desired, enabling them to avoid hereafter the danger of navigating around the Danian Peninsula and through the Skagerak;

Resolved, That this Chamber heartily congratulate the merchants of St. Petersburg, Revel, and Riga in Russia those of Koenigsberg, Danzig, Stettin, Kiel, and Hamburg in Germany, and those of London and Hull in England to this achievement, by which all Baltic ports will become more accessible and their intercourse with this country and other nations be facilitated.

Resolved, That a copy of these preambles and resolutions be forwarded to the commercial bodies in the cities named.

In support of these resolutions Mr. Windmüller said:

"The canal has been constructed by the German Government for the convenience of its navy, and to benefit its northern seaports. Tolls will, therefore, be very reasonable, probably not over 10 cents a ton. Its length is 150 miles, and it cost $35,000,000. Since the Suez Canal was opened no event has occurred which concerns more the welfare of international commerce. More than 20,000,000 tons of shipping have annually passed these Danish waters, which are so treacherous that on an average 200 vessels have been wrecked in them every year. Hereafter no ship will venture to risk navigating them if not compelled to. Carriage of merchandise to and from Baltic ports will be cheapened and the rates of insurance lowered."

Mr. Windmüller's resolutions were adopted and the Chamber adjourned to an elaborate luncheon, served by Delmonico in the inner hall.

TO LOOK AFTER THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Plan of Good Government Club E and What It Would Accomplish.

Good Government Club E has begun a series of monthly conferences on the condition of the public schools, with the view of bettering the surroundings of the buildings and protecting the pupils from the effects of unsanitary conditions.

It is intended that the Committee on Schools in each Good Government Club shall inspect the school buildings in the district covered by the club, and report as to lighting, heating, and ventilation, means of escape in case of fire, overcrowding of classrooms, and the condition of the playgrounds, whether in open air, or in cellars, or gaslighted basements.

The neighborhood of the school buildings, whether near liquor stores or other objectionable places is also to be looked after and reported to the proper authorities. The acquisition of sites for schoolhouses and the erection of new buildings for school purposes are also to be considered.

Attendance at the meetings of the School Trustees and of the Board of Education is recommended, so that the people may become familiar with the manner in which the business of the Department of Public Instruction is transacted.

A Gift to an Industrial School.

The Trustees of the Industrial School at South Third Street, Brooklyn, have received a gift of $25,000 from the widow of James W. Smith, who died last November. He was at one time the President of the Consolidated Gas Company of this city, and a Trustee of the school.

Shortly before he died he expressed the wish of leaving $25,000 to the school, and Mrs. Smith has presented the money for the purpose of erecting a memorial building on Manhattan Street.

MANAGER PALMER NOT UNEASY

He Is Confident that McKee Rankin's Version of "Trilby" Will Be Enjoined by the Denver Courts.

The announcement from Denver that McKee Rankin will be allowed to present his version of "Trilby" at the Lyceum Theatre there next Monday night, in spite of the efforts of the Harper & Brothers and A. M. Palmer to enjoin him, was no surprise to Manager Palmer. He is confident, however, of being able to stop the performances as soon as the evidence, which he has sent by express to Denver, is presented to the court. In explaining the situation to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, Mr. Palmer said:

"Harper & Brothers, as the sole licensees, commenced proceedings against McKee Rankin of the Lyceum Theatre, Denver, to enjoin the threatened piratical production of 'Trilby.' Under the rules prevailing in the Federal court in that circuit no restraining order is granted in the first instance. An order to show cause, returnable last Monday, was issued. On that day Rankin came into court, and alleged, as a defense, that his play of 'Trilby' was a different and independent version, from a published book, written many years since, by Charles Nortier, and entitled 'Trilby,' and that Du Maurier was not the original author of 'Trilby,' but took the material from that published book. The Denver lawyers were unprepared to meet this claim, which is absolutely without any foundation. The hearing was adjourned until Wednesday, May 1, and in the meantime the Denver lawyers communicated with Judge Dittenhoefer, my New-York counsel.

"Thereupon I at once expressed to the Denver attorneys Mr. Potter's dramatization of 'Trilby,' and the alleged published book, which is entitled, 'Trilby; or, the Fairy of Argyle,' and has not the remotest resemblance in dialogue, story, character, scene, or incident, to Du Maurier's 'Trilby.' This, when produced in court, will absolutely demolish Rankin's alleged defense. Unfortunately, it was impossible for this evidence to arrive in Denver in time for the hearing, on May 1, and the lawyers, being unprepared, the hearing was adjourned to next Wednesday, May 8. As there had been no injunction in the first instance, and Rankin was simply under a pledge not to produce the play until Monday, May 6, in anticipation that there would be a decision before then, it may follow that Rankin will be able to produce his 'Trilby' for one or two nights.

"The injunction, however, is sure to follow as soon as the argument takes place. This has happened frequently, and in my own experience. Years ago 'Nunky' was played at the Boston Museum for a number of weeks, when I succeeded in getting an injunction restraining its further production, on the ground that it was an infringement of my play, 'The Private Secretary.'"

FOR FREE PUBLIC BATHS

Six Sites Proposed at a Meeting of the Board of Health — May Be Put Into Public Schools.

The Board of Health held a protracted meeting yesterday, at which the question of establishing free public baths was considered.

A law was passed on April 18 requiring that in all cities of the first and second class, free public baths, to be open the entire year, shall be established by the local Boards of Mealth. These baths are to supply hot and cold water, and to be open fourteen hours daily. These are to be additional to the Summer baths along the river front.

Two baths of the character contemplated by the new law are now in operation, one in Centre Market Place and another on West End Avenue. Small sums are charged at these baths. They were established by the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the aim being to make them self-supporting.

This society was represented at the meeting yesterday by Vice President Hamilton. Messrs. James P. Faure and William H. Tolman appeared as a sub-committee of the Committee of Seventy. Dr. Simon Baruth, who has made the subject of public baths a special study, was also present. He described the system in use in Vienna, Berlin, and other large European cities.

The sub-committee of the Seventy recommended that baths be established in public schools where practicable. They suggested six sites for baths, which should accommodate 5,000 persons daily, as follows: Vicinity of Chatham Square, vicinity of Essex Market, vicinity of Tompkins Market, vicinity of Washington and Carlisle Streets, vicinity of Fifty-eighth Street and Eleventh Avenue, vicinity of One Hundred and Tenth Street and Second Avenue.

The whole subject is to be considered in executive session, when plans and specifications will be prepared and the location and number of baths will be decided on. President Wilson thinks it may cost about $25,000 to erect and equip each bath.

When the preliminaries have been settled the Board of Estimate and Apportionment will be asked to appropriate the necessary funds.

NICARAGUA MARITIME CANAL COMPANY

Meeting of the Organization Which Succeeds the Construction Company.

At the annual meeting yesterday of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, the successor of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, ex-Judge C. P. Daly, Admiral Daniel Ammen, Horace L. Hotchkiss, Henry E. Howland, and Robert Sturgis, of the former Directory, were elected directors for three years, to succeed themselves, and Alexander T. Mason and Ex-Congressman George West of Ballston were elected Directors for two years, to succeed the late C. R. Goodwin of Baltimore, and the late Franklin Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

There were voted 153,900 shares out of 222,135 shares. The new Directors will meet June 6 for organization. President Hiram Hitchcock, in his address, reviewed the work of reorganization. The assets of the old company, he said, had been turned over to the new Nicaragua Company by Receiver Thomas B. Atkins on April 25. This company had a capital of $12,000,000 and would build the canal. John R. Bartlett, who was Chairman of the Reorganization Committee of the old construction company, would become President of the Nicaragua Company.

It was announced that Chief Engineer A. G. Menocal would start to-day for Norfolk, and would proceed next Tuesday to Greytown, where he will assist the Government commission in the coming inspection and survey of the canal property. The new company has no intention of helping Nicaragua out of its trouble with Great Britain.

DIED OF A DEBAUCH BEFORE THE WEDDING

The Prospective Bride Also Injured in a Runaway Accident.

ITHACA, Mich., May 2.—Charles Orent and Mrs. Worthington of Newark were to have been married. The house in which the ceremony was to take place was brilliantly lighted and the guests had assembled.

The prospective bridegroom, despite the objection of the bride-elect, went with friends to take a drink. The bride waited a long time, and when Orent did not return she searched for him and found him helplessly intoxicated.

The result of the debauch was his death. There is a suspicion that the liquor he drank had been poisoned, but this has not been verified.

As Mrs. Worthington was returning from the house of mourning her horse ran away and she was thrown out and badly injured. Her condition is serious.

Newport Cottages Rented.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 2.—Harry Oelrichs of New-York to-day rented the cottage of William Redman, on Kay Street, for the season. Benjamin F. Constable of New-York has sold to Randolph Guggenheimer, also of New-York, the grounds and house known as Red Cross Cottage, on Red Cross and Rhode Island Avenues and Oakwood Terrace. The frontage is 424 feet on Oakwood Terrace. Mrs. Sarah Titus Zabriske arrived from New-York to-night to open her cottage. Prescott Lawrence and Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren also arrived.

NAVAL MILITIA'S NEEDS

Discussed at the First Annual Meeting on the New-Hampshire.

SOME INTERESTING PAPERS READ

A Committee to Consider the Subject of Similar Uniforms for All the Naval Brigades—Reception Held in the Evening.

Naval officers, resplendent in gold lace and the panoply of war, gathered yesterday on the United States ship New-Hampshire, moored off the foot of East Twenty-third Street. The New-Hampshire is the home of the First Naval Battalion of New-York.

The occasion of yesterday's gathering was the first annual meeting of the Naval Militia of the various States, which was held on board the New-Hampshire, and which had been called for the purpose of comparing notes, insuring uniformity in the different organizations and generally to talk over matters and plans that would tend to secure the greatest benefit to the naval battalions in the different States.

Yesterday's sessions were held on the gun deck, Capt. John W. Weekes of the Massachusetts Naval Battalion, presiding. The other officers present were:

Capt. W. H. Jaques, Lieut. Washington Irving, New-Jersey; Capt. John W. Weekes, Commander L. O. Garrett, Lieutenant Commander A. B. Denny, Chief Engineer A. B. Fry, Ordnance Officer Meredyt M. Sweet, Massachusetts; Commander R. K. Wright, Ensign E. W. Ewing, Pennsylvania; Commander F. Winslow, North Carolina; Commander Isaac I. Emerson, Maryland; Lieut. A. H. L. Willoughby, Lieut. Hall, Ensign J. H. Goddard, Rhode Island; Lieut. E. V. Reynolds, Lieut. Burnham, Connecticut; Lieutenant Commander Gilbert Wilkes, Michigan; Commander J. W. Miller, Lieutenant Commander George Edward Kent, Lieut. and Navigator S. Dana Greene, Surgeon and Lieut. John Vanderpoel, Lieut. W. B. Duncan, Jr., Lieut. W. H. Stayton, Ensign W. Henderson, Ensign F. W. Meier, Ensign E. W. De Dimock, Ensign French, Ensign E. P. Mowton, New-York; Rochester Second Separate Division, Lieut. E. N. Walbridge, and Lieut. Oliphant.

The morning session was devoted almost entirely to discussing the project of obtaining a uniform style of dress for all the naval brigades in the country. When the luncheon hour arrived it was decided to refer the whole matter to a committee subsequently to be appointed by the Chairman.

After luncheon the reading of papers was undertaken. The first of these was by Commander Miller, to whom is due the credit of this primary gathering of naval militia officers. His paper was entitled "The Development of the Naval Militia."

He prefaced his paper with a general statement of the underlying principles which should govern the relationship between the civilian sailor and the navy, showing that the spirit of this country demanded that a national reserve force could not be organized until a local one had been begun, and that this statement was especially true concerning the growth of a naval reserve. While the originators of the New-York Naval Militia had at first thought that a national naval reserve should be at once organized, the results of the last five years have proved that the time has not even yet arrived for such a reserve.

A short history was then given of the Naval Battalion of this city tending to prove this argument, and the necessity of completing local organizations in each state prior to forming a Government corps, which should be the ultimate aim of all marine interests. Commander Miller showed the position that a State naval militia should occupy between the regular land and sea forces, and gave an example of how these could be brought together for short exercises during the Summer.

"A beginning was made in establishing intimate and cordial relations between the navy and the National Guard last year," the speaker said, "when the navy, the artillery, and the militia of two States communicated by signal from Block Island to Fort Trumbull. A further amplification in the way of joint manoeuvres could be easily accomplished.

"It so happens that a large fleet will be in this vicinity during the coming Summer, and that it will be commanded by an Admiral anxious to co-operate with the other branches of the service; the President of the War College at Newport is, moreover, now engaged upon the problem of the defense of the coast. The Adjutant General of New-York has also lately issued an order that certain regiments may perform duty in the field in lieu of the ordinary camp routine at Peekskill; while the numerous army posts between New-York and Boston are in a position to assist. A little energy on the part of the various officials could bring these commands together at that most vulnerable point, the eastern end of the Sound. The proposed plan does not involve the mobilization of large numbers; a detail of two regiments of National Guardsmen, the Naval Militia, and a few regulars would be sufficient.

"Keeping this latter point in view, Admiral Meade's fleet could be divided into two squadrons, one representing the attack and the other the defense. Five hundred National Guardsmen, by taking a transport in the afternoon would reach Montauk early on the following morning, acting there as the enemy's troops and landing under cover of the guns of the fleet. Another regiment to go by rail down Long Island, the Naval Militia becoming its flankers on the Sound and on the bays of the south shore. At Gardiner's Bay they would unite with the squadron of defense, the home forces, and the "enemy" meeting on the main land near Sag Harbor, where a series of tactical and strategical movements should take place. The addition of a small cadre of Connecticut and Rhode Island militia would materially assist in signal work across the Race, and in manning light artillery and placing mines near Greenport.

"Five days of such a campaign would cost no more than a week at the State camp, and would be as interesting as it would be instructive, serving also as an object lesson for civilians, who know too little of what is being done by the military and naval contingents. The most important result, however, would accrue to the various forces participating, each learning from the other the defects which undoubtedly exist to-day, to prevent successful results in case of a war emergency."

The speaker showed what these defects were, drawing attention to the difference in calibre between the various arms of the service, and to the fact that there was no prearranged signal system common to the army and navy and naval militia. The paper closed with a statement showing how a naval battalion could extend its usefulness by acting with municipal and State tugs, and by holding out inducements to Corinthian yachtsmen to join a navigating and torpedo corps.

"With these aims realized, the time shall have arisen for creating a National Reserve, embracing merchant vessels and their crews, as well as the collateral marine interests; but this plan can never be practically successful until the whole country has awakened from its present dormant condition concerning all maritime affairs."

A general discussion followed the reading of Commander Miller's paper, in which he was complimented for the comprehensive and able manner in which he had treated the subject. Commander Garrett of Massachusetts, proposed a vote of thanks to Commander Miller, which was accorded with unanimity.

Lieut. E. H. Reynolds of Connecticut next read a paper on "The Relations of the Naval Militia to the State," and spoke of the cordial relations existing between the Connecticut Naval Brigade and the National authorities at Washington, even to the extent of the Navy Department providing his brigade with a ship, ammunition, and equipment for its annual cruise.

Lieut. W. H. Stayton read a paper on "Organization," and Chief Engineer Alfred Brooks Fry of the Naval Militia of Massachusetts followed with a paper on the "Necessities of Engineer Divisions in the Naval Militia."

This gentleman pointed out that the great difficulty that would be encountered in the future, when the various naval militia organizations will acquire steam vessels, would be obtaining men of education to act as volunteer firemen and coal passers. The conclusion reached was that when that contingency arose, it would probably be found necessary to hire firemen and coal passers and pay them for their services.

Chief Quartermaster F. B. Anderson read a paper on "A Naval Battalion Signal Corps," and Surgeon John Van Der Poel on "Formation and Duties of a Naval Battalion Hospital Corps."

An adjournment was then taken until 10 o'clock this morning.

Last night Commander Miller and the officers of the First Battalion, New-York Naval Brigade, tendered the visiting officers a reception and dance on board ship.

CALLED COL. BEECHER "A LIAR"

The Brooklyn Lawyer Retorted By Calling Mirabeau L. Towns an "Old Pettifogger"—Lively Scene in Court.

In the case of Mary Wiley against the Long Island Railroad Company, in which the girl was awarded $12,000 and costs, Mirabeau L. Towns was yesterday filing a bill of costs amounting to $800, when Col. William C. Beecher, representing the railroad company, asked Mr. Towns to swear to the number of miles each witness had traveled. Mr. Towns sharply retorted that he had sworn to the correctness of the bills, and was not going to do any more swearing.

At this Col. Beecher said that Mr. Towns was an "old pettifogger."

"And you," said Mr. Towns, "are a liar and a shyster."

Col. Beecher became white, his frame trembled, and his hands were clutched together, as he remarked, "I was never called a pettifogger from the bench as you were."

"You are a pettifogger," said Mr. Towns, "and you have been pettifogging all through this case, and you know it."

Mr. Towns then squared off, as if he intended to strike Col. Beecher, who said, "I guess we had better not fight here."

Deputy County Clerk Lynch asked them to remember that they were gentlemen, and Col. Beecher apologized. Mr. Towns walked away.

SHE ACCUSES GEORGE J. GOULD

Zella Nicolaus, in Her Complaint Against Him, Says He Found and Kept a Check for $40,000 That Was Her Own.

TRENTON, N. J., May 2.—A number of papers in the suit of Rozella Ruhman, known as Zella Nicolaus, against George J. Gould, were filed in the Supreme Court this morning. Among the documents is the declaration that in April, 1893, the plaintiff owned a check, or deposit certificate, of the value of $40,000.

She says that she lost the certificate in Jersey City and that George J. Gould found it, "yet the defendant, well knowing the certificate to be the property of the plaintiff, but contriving and fraudulently intending craftily and subtly to deceive and defraud the plaintiff, has not yet delivered said certificate to said plaintiff, although often requested so to do by plaintiff many times before the commencement of this suit, but has refused so to do and has converted and disposed of said certificate to his own use."

Another paper in the case is a petition reciting that the plaintiff is a minor, being only nineteen years old, and praying that the court will appoint Lawyer Alexander Simpson of Jersey City to prosecute the suit. The court has granted this petition and the defendant must answer within thirty days of the service made upon him at Communipaw a few days ago.

MAYOR SCHIEREN STILL SANGUINE

He Believes Flatbush Avenue Will Yet Be Extended.

Mayor Schieren is sanguine that the extension of Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, will be a good thing for the city at large, and he is not at all disheartened because Assemblyman Wray's bill was defeated in the Legislature on Wednesday. In speaking of it yesterday the Mayor said:

"It only defers the matter, and it will come before the Legislature again next year. I can accept the inevitable calmly with the faith that sooner or later Flatbush Avenue will be extended to the bridge. When two or three men can go before the Legislature and, on the strength of glaring misstatements, kill a bill that is as necessary for the development of the city as this extension is, it is time to rest till men who know something about what they are talking about represent us in the law-making department of the Government. The statement of Dr. Brush that the extension would cost from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 is absolutely incorrect and shows that he was opposing a measure he knew very little about. It is another instance where a few business men of Brooklyn seek to control trade.

"That the attempt to block the progress of the city will be frustrated is as sure as that history shows the overthrow of those who attempted to hold trade below the City Hall. One of the results of this was the location of the Post Office in one of the most out-of-the-way sites around the City Hall. After the excitement of the moment has passed, the people begin to realize the immense importance of the work and the good it will do, the opposition that has been raised by a few whose interests would keep affairs in the present congested condition will be overcome by the broader view of those who have the city's best interest at heart rather than that of purely a personal character. I am as strongly in favor of the bill as I ever was, and believe that it will be but a short time before we will see the new street connecting the two extremes of our city."

TUGBOAT SUNK BY A BARGE

Men on the S. R. Smith Jumped Overboard, but All Were Rescued.

The little tugboat S. R. Smith was sunk at 7 A. M. yesterday off Pier 48 East River by collision with a barge towed by the tug W. E. Chapman.

The crew jumped overboard. All were rescued.

Capt. L. L. Seely, who commands the Chapman, said his boat was proceeding up the river with a small barge towing alongside. The Smith, he said, was coming down the river, and as the two boats neared each other, the Smith suddenly sheered broad off and attempted to cross the Chapman's bow.

Capt. Seely says the engines of the Chapman were immediately stopped and backed. That enabled the Smith to clear the Chapman, but the current carried her against the outboard edge of the scow, with the result that a big gash was cut in the tug's side.

Capt. Seely is of the opinion that the pilot of the Smith did not see the scow on the Chapman's starboard side while the Smith was on that vessel's port hand when she attempted to cross the bow of the Chapman.

RESCUED AN INVALID FROM A FIRE

Unconscious, She Was Dragged to a Safe Place by Miss Dakeup.

A fire started in the grocery store on the ground floor of the building at 141 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. On the third floor of the building lived Mrs. Mary Phillips, an invalid, attended by Miss Pauline Dakeup.

The first warning Miss Dakeup had that the house was on fire was when her room began to fill with smoke. She found all escape cut off. Mrs. Phillips became unconscious.

Miss Dakeup wrapped a shawl over her own head, another over Mrs. Phillips's head, and dragged the unconscious woman into another room, from which both women were rescued by Policeman Connors.

The house, which is a three-story frame double flat, was damaged to the extent of $500, and the tenants lose as much more on furniture. The property is owned by Mrs. Margaret Snyder of Maspeth, Long Island. The fire was caused by a lighted candle falling into a box of shavings.

Had a Woman Stowaway.

The Clyde Line steamship Algonquin, which arrived from Jacksonville Wednesday, had a woman stowaway on board. Chief Officer Alfred Rich found her about four hours after the ship had sailed.

The woman was rather poorly clad, and had apparently suffered from remaining in a cramped position behind some boxes. She said she had gone South with a party of friends and had lost all her money and all her clothes except the garments she wore. She was placed in the intermediate cabin and brought to this port. Shortly after the gangplank had been put over the woman disappeared.

P. J. McDermott Disappears.

Patrick J. McDermott, who for twenty years has kept a shoe store at 179 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, has not been seen since last Saturday night by his wife and daughter.

McDermott left home to go to a barber's shop. He had at the time between $100 and $200 in his pocket, and wore a handsome diamond stud and gold watch.

NOT ONE TO THE HUNDRED

Only Ten Jurors Accepted Out of Twelve Hundred Talesmen.

ONE MAN MORE TO TRY M'LAUGHLIN

Puzzling Queries for Those Under Examination—Question Whether the Catechism Might Not Be Extended.

In order to find a juror to make one of the devoted band of twelve who are to try Police Inspector William W. McLaughlin, accused of bribery and extortion, it is necessary for those who are professionally engaged in the trial of the case to plumb the depths of his ignorance.

Should a talesman, as the suspended juror is called between the time of his appearance on the witness stand and the final moment of his being accepted or rejected, have any acquaintance with the members of the police force, counsel for the prosecution become preternaturally suspicious, and at once begin to hurl hypothetical questions at him, in order to convince Judge Barrett that the intelligence of such a juror is not great enough to try a case of so much importance.

On the other hand, if a talesman proves acceptable to the counsel for the people, the counsel for the defendant try to show undue bias by asking him if he has any acquaintance with citizens who have been prominent and active in the recent reform movement.

In this manner ninety-nine out of every hundred talesmen summoned are cast out before they reach either the final goal of the jury box or the touchdown line of a peremptory challenge from the prosecution or the defense.

If the questions put by the counsel for Inspector McLaughlin were paralleled by those put by the District Attorney or his associates, some surprising qualifications or disqualifications might be disclosed.

If a talesman is asked if he is a member of Dr. Parkhurst's congregation, why may he not be questioned about whether he is an admirer of James J. Corbett, or even John L. Sullivan himself?

If it be desirable to know whether a talesman belongs to the National League for the Promotion of Social Purity, why is it not allowable to ask him to give the court a succinct account of his experiences in the vices of a great city?

If one man happens to be an adherent of the Christian Temperance Union, may another talesman not be asked whether he drinks alcoholic beverages, and, if so, whether he takes a morning cocktail regularly or only occasionally?

If a talesman should not have the pleasure of knowing Felix Adler, or should not belong to his Society for Ethical Culture, why should he not be asked bluntly if he is a regular attendant at any city church, what religious views he professes, and whether he is a believer or an infidel?

When the Judge sets aside a talesman because he swears he is a saloon keeper who keeps open on Sunday, and is therefore a self-confessed law breaker, why should not all talesmen be asked if they ever enter saloons on Sunday, and be therefore excluded because they are equally, with the saloon keepers, breakers of the law?

It is an ascertained matter of fact that jurors whose suspicions have not been aroused by questions about their belief or disbelief in circumstantial evidence often prefer the indirect and conclusive proof from the evidence of twenty reputable witnesses to the direct evidence of two or three witnesses who may possibly be committing perjury. Not one juror in fifty has a clear idea of what the phrase circumstantial evidence implies, and the few who do know might differ somewhat in their logical definition of its meaning. Yet counsel keep asking talesmen whether they believe in circumstantial evidence with no apparent motive in view except to secure their rejection as jurors without waste of peremptory challenges.

Perjury on the part of competent talesmen is a frequent and notorious offense. When a talesman is not afraid or ashamed to violate the sanctity of his oath, he says that he has formed a strong an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of McLaughlin that it will preclude him from giving a just verdict on the evidence presented at the trial. Of course, there is no means of knowing the talesman's mind except by his sworn utterances, so that Judge Barrett can do nothing in such a case except look at the talesman with all the severity and suspicion born of a long judicial career.

Up to the opening of the court yesterday morning, 1,200 talesmen had produced 10 jurors. A fresh panel of 200 had been summoned for to-day's use, and counsel for the prosecution professed great hope of impaneling a complete jury before adjournment until to-day.

Immediately after the opening of the court, Austen G. Fox, one of the special counsel for the people, said to Justice Barrett:

"In view, your Honor, of the character of the panel summoned and examined yesterday, I will, if your Honor approves, begin my examination of the new talesmen summoned to-day with the most vital questions in order that if their answers to these are satisfactory we may then go into details and thus possibly save much time that was wasted yesterday."

Judge Barrett gave his consent to this course.

Michael Gleason, the first talesman, was excused because he said that he would not convict a defendant on circumstantial evidence. He is a horseshoer and blacksmith, and has friends on the police force, some of whom he knew in Ireland as school playmates.

Then George Bensen, a saloon keeper, was excluded because he sometimes kept his saloon open for business on Sunday. He was followed by Clifford E. Smith, an employe of the Metropolitan Telephone Company, who said he had made up his mind unalterably as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

Horace C. Hart, janitor of 531 Broadway, was excused because he said he had chronic malaria. His reply to a question about his duties was:

"To keep the building clean and make all the money I can out of the tenants."

David Keller, hosiery and dry goods, of 24 John Street, told Mr. Fox that he did not like the line of questions which counsel asked talesmen.

"The questions may have been too deep for me," said Keller, "but I think some of them were unnecessary and also too long."

Mr. Fox proposed to give the talesman a chance to judge some of these questions anew by putting them to him.

Col. James asked if Judge Barrett required any examination on the intelligence of Keller. The Judge said he thought the questions proposed by the prosecution proper.

Col. James said the talesman's criticisms showed that he was highly intelligent.

"I think the time has arrived," said Mr. Fox, in reply to Col. James, "when I should say publicly, in the interest of this community, that the prosecution has been met throughout this trial with, to say the least, something inconsistent with a willingness on the part of the defense to have this jury box filled with men capable of appreciating the questions ultimately to be submitted to them."

Mr. Fox then brought out the fact that the wives of Mr. eKller and Detective Sergeant Heidelberg were friends, and that through this friendship he knew Sergt. Heidelberg.

After recess, Mr. Fox asked Mr. Keller if he thought his acquaintance with Sergt. Heidelberg would not influence his verdict.

Mr. Keller replied that such a question was an affront and then went on to charge Mr. Fox with having sent down to his place of business, in John Street, to make inquiries as to the truth of his statements.

Col. James had no questions to ask this talesman, so he went into the jury box, provisionally, but was later challenged peremptorily by the prosecution.

William J. Henley, hardware, of 175 West Ninety-fourth Street, was accepted by both sides and sworn in as the eleventh juror.

The belief is general among those engaged in the case that the remaining juror will be obtained to-day.

TRYING TO EXTRADITE WHITEMAN

Charge of Perjury Brought from Danville to Prevent, It Is Said, His Being Returned to California.

ALBANY, May 2.—Gov. Morton gave a hearing to-day on the application for a requisition by the Governor of California for the return to the West of A. J. Whiteman, held in custody in New-York City on a telegram charging him with passing a forged check for $500 in San Francisco in April, 1894. The case appears to be very complicated.

Whiteman made a plea in his own behalf. He said the California charge was only an effort to collect a civil debt. He had been arrested on the same charge in Detroit. At that time, after a full hearing, Gov. Rich of Michigan refused to honor the requisition because there was shown to be no ground for the charge against him.

Detective Whittaker of California said that Whiteman had not made a truthful statement of the proceedings before the Governor of Michigan. Gov. Rich, he said, had demanded that he prove Whiteman guilty of the charge. He could not do that, as his evidence was in California. The detective said he could affirm that Whiteman's presence in California was wanted solely for criminal prosecution.

A representative of the District Attorney of Livingston County said he wanted to oppose the granting of the requisition because of a criminal charge brought against Whiteman in Livingston County. He produced a warrant for Whiteman's arrest for perjury, sworn to before the Police Justice of Dansville.

An attorney who represented Whiteman's sister, according to the prisoner's statement, said it was believed that the Livingston County charge had been instituted by Whiteman's friends to prevent a journey back to California. It was intimated that Whiteman had squandered his mother's and sister's money in speculation and wild living. They had sent him to Europe, but he had returned to bother and annoy them.

Detective Armstrong of New-York said that the prisoner had written a letter in Police Headquarters, New-York City, to his friends in Livingston County asking that this charge be brought against him.

Whiteman again spoke to the Governor. He said he had served six years in the Minnesota Legislature, but had lived most of his life in New-York State. He had no friends in California, and his sister was endeavoring to have him taken back there on this charge because his presence in New-York was dangerous to her interests. He had been executor of his father's estate, but was removed because he was a non-resident. Suits against his sister involving many thousands of dollars of trust funds had been brought by two New-York City banks, and it was well, he said, that he should be out of the way.

Another attorney appeared for the complainant in the perjury charges at Dansville. He denied that the charge was brought in bad faith.

Gov. Morton withheld decision for the time being, but afterward it was stated at the Executive Chamber that he would grant the requisition, leaving it to the State courts to determine whether the Livingston County matter should be considered before Whiteman could be taken to California.

JULIUS SCHULZ GETS A LICENSE

Granted by the Excise Board Pending an Appeal from the Superior Court.

Julius Schulz, the Bowery saloon keeper, has got the license for which he has been battling with the Board of Excise.

At the suggestion of Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court, the Excise Commissioners issued a temporary license yesterday to Schulz, pending an appeal from the Judge's writ of mandamus directing the Commissioners to grant the saloon keeper's application.

Schulz was refused a license by the board for the premises at 319 Bowery on the ground that the place, under another proprietor, had been a notorious resort. Judge Gildersleeve granted him an order compelling the Commissioners to issue the license, holding that Schulz could not, under the law, be punished for the sins of his predecessor. Under the advice of their counsel, A. B. Page, the Commissioners refused to obey the writ, and late Wednesday afternoon Judge Gildersleeve issued an order directing them to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

When the matter was called yesterday by Judge Gildersleeve, Mr. Page said that no contempt had been intended.

"The board," he said, "wants a decision from a higher court in this matter, for if the license is granted it will establish a precedent that will prove very dangerous. We had already prepared the notice of appeal when the contempt proceedings were begun."

Judge Gildersleeve said that he did not think a contempt had been intended, but expressed the opinion that the board would be acting more gracefully if it issued the license.

After a consultation, the Commissioners adopted Judge Gildersleeve's suggestion that a license be issued pending an appeal.

MR. ROGERS BEFORE THE DOCK BOARD

Admitted He Paid Policeman Mitchell $1,800 Bonus for His Pier.

At a meeting of the Dock Board yesterday, Henry C. Rogers, the nominal lessee of Pier 65 North River, was examined by the Commissioners. Mr. Rogers had the pier as assignee of Michael Mitchell, a policeman. At a former meeting it was brought out that Mr. Rogers had been paying a bonus to Mitchell, and the lease was revoked.

Mr. Rogers admitted yesterday that he had paid Mitchell an annual bonus of $1,800.

"You have stated," said Commissioner Einstein to Mr. Rogers, "that you did not know this man. Well, he was here the other day, and said he had been in your office about two weeks ago, and had visited you on several former occasions; in fact, knows you well."

"I did not say I didn't know Mitchell," retorted Mr. Rogers. "I simply said I didn't know he was a policeman."

Mr. Rogers offered $8,000 a year for the lease. The offer will not be considered until the Corporation Counsel, who has been asked to express an opinion as to the legality of the case, has been heard from.

Collis P. Huntington appeared before the board and made a request to have one of the piers of which he is the lessee lengthened.

APPOINTED FIVE REPUBLICANS

Mayor Schieren Removed Sealers of Weights and Measures.

Mayor Schieren yesterday replaced five Democratic sealers of weights and measures by five Republicans, as follows:

George D. Weeks, in place of Patrick Mannie, Second Congressional District.

George W. Bramm, in place of J. T. Johnson, Third Congressional District.

James T. Johnson, in place of William Grady, Fourth Congressional District.

William A. Faber, in place of George E. Glendenning, Fifth Congressional District.

George W. Burrows, in place of John Bender, Sixth Cong

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Continue to Advance and the Stock Market to Broaden.

BONDS ALSO ACTIVE AND HIGHER

Strength in Grangers Imparts Tone to the General List—Heavy Trading and Improved Prices in the Industrial Group.

THURSDAY—P. M.

All signs of a reactionary tendency disappeared from to-day's market and the upward movement was resumed with marked advances in several specialties. The volume of business was larger than on any recent day, and it was fairly well distributed. The bond market was also active and higher.

The industrial stocks were the leaders of speculation, and almost without exception they were dealt in at advancing prices. More than 50,000 shares were done in Sugar. It was inclined to weakness at one time, owing to the action of the German Reichstag authorizing retaliatory duties, but it was so well bought at the decline that it recovered promptly, and closed at a net advance of ⅝. Chicago Gas was a strong feature of the day, and at the close was 1¼ points up. The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the opening of the Chicago streets by gas and other companies except on the permission of a majority of the property owners. Should the ordinance be signed by the Governor it will be beneficial to existing companies, inasmuch as it will impede possible competition. The movement in Leather stocks was continued, and at the close common was up 1⅞, and the preferred 1¼ points. There was renewed activity in United States Rubber, and both stocks gained large fractions. Cotton Oil, on liberal trading, gained 2 points. The remainder of the group was without special feature.

St. Paul imparted the early tone to the market, and it continued strong all day, closing within ¼ of its highest price, at 63⅜, a net gain ⅝. Burlington also gained ⅝, while Northwestern advanced ¾, and Rock Island ⅝. Issues of the Southern Railway led the low-priced specialties in common, on sales of over 14,000 shares, advancing ½, and the preferred, on 6,800 shares, a full point. Tennessee Coal and Iron was exceptionally strong, and closed at its top price, 23, a net gain of 1⅞ points. Kansas and Texas preferred ended at 32, an advance of ½. Business in the Southwest is steadily improving, the fact being reflected by an increase in the car movement of the Kansas and Texas Road for the last week in April of 2,020 cars.

The result of the meeting of the coal sales agents was not known in the Street until long after the close of business. Reports from the meeting, however, indicated a favorable outcome of the present effort to adjust the differences between the companies, and the stocks of the coal roads were, consequently, strong at the close. Jersey Central was up ½, Delaware and Hudson 1¼, Lackawanna ½, and Reading ¾.

Reports concerning the crops were all encouraging, rain in copious quantities having fallen throughout the West. The foreign exchange market continued soft, due, as recently explained, to the sale of American securities abroad. Southern Trade, a newspaper published in St. Louis, announces that in the month of April 308 new enterprises were inaugurated, or projected, in the South. The compilation is a striking proof of the revival of prosperity in that section.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in plentiful supply, with a slightly better demand. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty days, 2½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper shows more activity, and choice names find ready buyers. Rates were 3½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ for four months' commission house acceptances and four months' single names of choice character, 4½ for six months' single names, and 5½ for those less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $148,702,779, and the balances were $9,332,651. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,030,247.

Money in London, ½ per cent., closing at ⅝ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 13-16@⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market still weaker, owing to considerable offerings of bills against securities. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were $4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.87¼@$4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾@5.16¼ for long and 5.15⅝@5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95¾, and guilders at 40¼ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—Par. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¼@66¾c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 52¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date..$31,478,476
Imports for the same period..... 15,179,419

Net exports	$16,299,057
Net exports to date, 1894	12,680,436
Net exports to date, 1893	45,999,654
Net exports to date, 1892	14,241,784

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	200
Broadway	154
Butchers & Drovers'	238
Central National	148½
Chase National	117
Chatham	500
Chemical	345
City	4100
Citizens'	450
Commerce	135
Continental	182½
Corn Exchange	126
East River	281
Eleventh Ward	130
Fifth Avenue	200
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	2500
Fourteenth Street	114
Fourth National	170
Gallatin National	181
German-American	300
Germania	112
Greenwich	300
Hanover	160
Hudson River	310
Importers & Traders'	155
Irving	500
Leather Manufacturers'	135
Lincoln National	160
Manhattan	600
Market & Fulton	185
Mechanics'	215
Mechanics & Traders'	180
Mercantile	140
Merchants'	160
Merchants' Exchange	130
Metropolitan	112
Metropolis	2
Mount Morris	400
Nassau	110
New-York	150
N. Y. National Exchange	220½
Ninth National	100
Nineteenth Ward	120
National Bank of North America	110
Oriental	130
Park	200
Phenix	270
Republic	110
Seaboard National	147
Second National	168
Shoe & Leather	300
Southern National	90
State of New-York	140
Third National	105
United States National	105
West Side	180
Western National	280
Yorkville	111

Seven shares of Fourth National sold at 168.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	43½	43½	43	43	43	44	200
American Cotton Oil	27½	29½	27½	29	29	29½	5,640
American Cotton Oil pf	77	77⅞	77	77⅞	77½	78½	751
American Express	112½	112½	112½	112½	112	114	130
*American Sugar Refining	112⅜	113½	111¾	112⅜	112⅜	112⅝	50,515
*American Sugar Refining pf	90⅞	90⅞	98⅜	90	98¾	99½	1,447
*American Tobacco	103½	104¼	103½	104¼	104½	104⅝	2,715
American Tobacco pf	110	110	110	110	108½	110½	10
Atchison, Topka & Santa Fé	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	3,550
Baltimore & Ohio	56⅞	57	56⅞	57	57¼	57½	600
*Bay State Gas	22¼	22½	22	22¼	21¾	22½	400
Canada Southern	52½	53½	52¾	53	52⅝	53	1,420
Canadian Pacific	48	48	48	48	47½	48	850
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¼	19	18¼	18⅞	18⅝	19	1,472
Chicago Gas	74¼	75½	74⅛	75⅜	75¼	75⅝	38,570
Chicago Stock Yards	98½	98½	98½	98½			100
Chicago & Northwestern	96⅝	97½	96⅝	97¼	97¼	97⅜	8,655
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	74½	75⅝	74½	75⅝	75¼	75⅝	10,429
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41½	41⅞	41⅛	41⅞	41⅞	42	1,820
C., M. & St. Paul	62¾	63½	62⅝	63⅜	63⅜	63¾	22,317
C. M. & St. Paul pf	118	118	118	118	117¾	118½	125
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	67⅞	67¼	66⅞	67⅛	67	67⅛	3,115
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25⅝	25⅞	25¼	25¾	25	26	100
Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo	26⅝	27⅝	26¾	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	2,785
Consolidated Gas Company	139	139	139	139	138	139	140
Delaware & Hudson	129	130	129	129½	129¼	130	2,740
Del., Lack. & Western	159⅝	160	159¼	159½	159¼	159¾	1,800
Denver & Rio Grande pf	42¾	42¾	42⅜	42¾	43	43½	10
Edison Elec. Illum. of N. Y.	97	97	97	97	96¾	98	4,565
Flint & Père Marquette	15	15½	15¼	15½	15	15⅝	550
Flint & Père Marquette pf	37	37	37	37	38	41	100
Illinois Central	93¾	94½	93⅝	94	93⅝	94	3,330
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	92	93	100
Laclede Gas	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	21⅜	100
Laclede Gas pf	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅝	28⅞	28¾	400
Lake Erie & Western	86	86	86	86	84	86	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	20½	20½	20½	20½	20⅝	20⅞	825
Lake Shore	77	77¼	77	77¼	77½	78	310
Long Island	143¼	143¼	142¾	142¾	142½	143¼	492
*Long Island Traction	83	85	83	85	85	86	14
Louisville & Nashville	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝	419
Louis., New-Albany & Chi	56⅞	56¾	56	56½	56⅜	56⅝	2,170
Louis, New-Albany & Chi pf	8	8⅜	8	8¼	8¼	8¾	1,920
Manhattan Con	27	28¼	27	28¼	28	28½	2,805
Michigan Central	118¼	118¾	118¼	118¾	118	118½	689
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd	100¼	100⅝	100¼	100⅝	100	100¼	300
Minn. & St. L. pf., all as. pd	30	31	30	31	30½	31½	400
Minnesota Iron	50½	50½	50¼	50½	50½	52	100
Missouri Pacific	49	49½	49	49¼	49	50	600
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	25	26½	25	26½	26½	26⅝	1,300
*National Lead Co	32	32	31¾	32	32	32½	2,878
*National Lead Co. pf	34¾	34¾	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½	1,990
New-Jersey Central	89	89	88¼	88¾	88¾	89	380
New-York Central	95¼	96¼	95¼	96⅛	96	96⅛	6,619
N. Y. & N. E. all as. pd	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	98¼	98⅞	482
New-York & New-Haven	39¼	39¼	39	39	39	39½	550
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	198	198	198	198	199	202	3
New-York, Lake Erie & W	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	65	69	8
New-York, Sus. & West	12	12	12	12	12	12	12¼	730
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	13¼	13¼	13	13	13½	13	13¼	585
Norfolk & Western	36	36½	36	36½	36½	36¾	510
Norfolk & Western pf	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	110
North American	16½	16¼	16½	16¼	16½	16¾	100
Northern Pacific	5⅜	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝	775
Northern Pacific pf	5	5	5	5	5	5⅜	660
Ontario & Western	21⅞	21¾	21¼	21¾	21⅜	21⅝	880
Oregon S. L. & U. N	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	200
Pacific Mail	44¾	44¾	44	44¾	44	44¾	2,731
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	23½	24½	23½	24¼	24	24½	4,300
Philadelphia & Reading	16⅝	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	28,265
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	48	48	48	48	48	48	26
Pullman Palace Car Company	174	177	173½	177	175½	176½	2,555
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	114	114	114	114	113	114	10
St. Louis Southwestern	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛	6¾	110
St. Louis Southwestern pf	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	13	500
St. Paul & Omaha	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35½	35⅝	300
Southern Pacific	18	19½	18	19½	19½	19½	1,135
Southern Railway	14	14½	13⅞	14⅝	14⅝	14¾	14,115
Southern Railway pf	38½	37¾	36¼	37½	37½	37¾	6,866
Tennessee Coal & Iron	21½	23	21½	23	22⅝	23	7,060
Texas Pacific	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝	10½	400
Union Pacific	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13½	295
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6	6½	6	6⅝	6½	6¾	300
United States Cordage	7	7¼	7	7	6⅞	7	2,535
United States Cordage pf	10⅝	11	10	10⅞	10⅝	10¾	2,572
United States Rubber	18½	18½	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17⅝	2,000
United States Rubber pf	41¼	42½	41¼	42	41⅝	42	6,258
*United States Leather	95	95	94⅜	95	94⅝	95	1,293
*United States Leather pf	22½	24¼	22⅜	24	23¾	24	30,148
U. R. of New-Jersey	91	91¾	90⅝	91¾	91¼	91½	9,190
Wabash	230	230	230	230	7	7	4
Wabash pf	7	7	7	7	7	7¼	140
Wells-Fargo Express	16½	16¾	16½	16⅝	16⅝	16¾	600
Western Union Telegraph	107½	107¼	107¼	107½	104	108	6
Wheeling & Lake Erie	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	4,240
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13¼	13½	1,355
Wisconsin Central	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	210
	5	5½	5	5⅛	5	5¼	700
Total sales							327,872

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st 5,000	39½	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 4,000	106¾
15,000	40	1,000	107
Atch, Top & S F 4s 30,000	73	Flint & P M Port Hur Div 5s 5,000s3	87
500	72¾	2,000	87½
500	72¾	Gal Har & S A 2d 12,000	100
23,000	73	8,000	100¼
10,000	72¾	5,000	100¾
5,000	72¾	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s 1,000	110
1,500	72¾	H & Tex Cen G M 4s 8,000	64¾
6,000	72¾	Ind, B & W 1st Pf 6,000	113½
500	73	Kan Pac 1st Cons 1,000	70¼
15,000	73	Laclede G L Co of St Louis 1st 5s 6,000	93½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 30,000	22¾	1,000	93¾
5,000s3	22¾	Lehigh & W B Con Assented 5,000	105
15,000	22¾	Long Isl and G M 4s 6,000	97
2,000s3	22¾	Long Island Con 5s 2,000	119½
1,000	22¾	Louis & Nash Unified Gold 4s 9,000	79¾
500	21¾	2,000	80
8,000	22¼	Louis & Nash Cons 2,000	107¾
1,000	22¼	Louis & Nashville N O & Mob 1st 1,000	117½
Atlantic & Pac Inc 10,000	3⅜	Lo. N A & Chi G M 5,000s3	71
10,000	3⅜	7,000	71¼
12,000	3¾	10,000	71¾
25,000	4	Lo. N A & Chi Cons 11,000	100
Beech Creek 1st 2,000	105	Manhattan Ry Con 4s 1,000	100
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s 6,000	111	Metropolitan Elev 2d 2,000	106¼
Bur, C R & N 1st Collat Trust 5s 2,000	98¾	Mil & St P 1st Chi & Pac W 5s 5,000	112⅝
2,000	99	Minn & St L 1st Southwestern Ext 5,000	121
Cahaba Coal 1st 2,000	84	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 20,000	85½
Canada So 1st, Gtd 25,000b3	109¾	1,000	85¾
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 18,000	105½	500	84½
4,000	105⅝	3,000	85¼
Ches & O Gen 4½s 2,000	76¾	10,000	85½
2,000b3	76¾	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 39,000	59
5,000	77	5,000	58⅝
5,000	76¾	Mo, Kan & East 1st 1,000	87
9,000b3	77	1,000	87¼
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s 6,000	98¼	16,000	87⅛
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	47¼	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 5,000	87⅛
30,000	47	Missouri Pac 3d 15,000	105½
25,000	47½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 1,000	65¾
10,000b3	102¾	N Y, B & M Bch 1st Consolidated 5s 10,000	103
5,000	102¾	N Y Elevated 1st 5,000	109
11,000	102¼	1,000	108¾
Clev & Pitts S F 13,000	117	N Y, Ont & W Refunding 4s 41,000	90
Col Coal & Iron 6s 1,000	94	Nor Pac 2d, Coup 5,000	95
Colorado Midland 1st 3,000	73½	10,000	95¼
22,000	74	10,000	95½
Colorado Midland 4s 20,000	24	10,000	96
10,000b3	24	2,000	97¼
10,000	24¼	10,000	95¼
1,000	24⅜	Nor Pac 3d, Coup 6,000	96
5,000	24¼	14,000	96
5,000	24½	11,000	97
5,000	24½	16,000	97
3,000	24⅜	15,000	98
5,000	24½	10,000	98½
1,000	25	20,000	97
5,000	25¼	5,000	97¼
22,000	25	15,000	98
5,000	25¼	5,000	98
4,000	25¼	Nor Pac Con 5s 20,000	36¾
1,000	25	13,000	36¾
5,000	25¼	10,000	36½
Col, H V & Tol 5s 15,000	92½	10,000b3	36½
9,500	93	5,000	36¾
7,000	93¾	28,000	36¾
3,000	94	Nor Pac Term 1st 1,000	101¾
Den & Rio Grande 4s 61,000	85	5,000	101½
5,000	85⅜	Nor Ry of Cal 5s 11,000	92
Det, So S & Atl 5s 5,000	96	4,000	92¼
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 4,000	104	6,000	92
3,000	104¼	Ohio & Miss Cons 1,000	108
East Tenn Reor Lien 4-5s 15,000	85	Ohio So 1st 4,000	93⅞
Erie 3d Mortgage 2,000	107	6,000	94
Total sales		Ohio So G M 4s 2,000	48½
		5,000	47
		5,000	46
		5,000	45
		5,000	44⅝
		1,000c	48¾
		3,000	49
		4,000	48¾
		Ore R & N 1st 5,000	109⅝
		Ore Short Line 6s 5,000	94
		Trust Co Certs 5,000	93
		2,000	92⅜
		15,000	93¼
		10,000	93¼
		5,000	93½
		Ore S L & U N Con 1,000	44¾
		Trust Co Certs 10,000	45
		1,000	44⅞
		4,000	44¾
		Peo G & C of Chi 1st Cons 6s 1,000	92½
		Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 5,000	30½
		Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc 2,000	31⅜
		10,000	31⅜
		5,000	31⅞
		5,000	31½
		2d Pf Inc 5,000	18¼
		10,000	18¼
		5,000	15⅞
		10,000	15⅞
		10,000	18¾
		3,000	18¾
		3d Pf Inc 23,000	13¾
		5,000	13⅞
		19,000	14
		30,000	14¼
		10,000	13¾
		10,000	13¾
		25,000	14
		5,000	14¼
		Phil & Read Gen 4s 4,000	76
		16,000	76¼
		13,000	76½
		Trust Receipts 5,000	68¼
		52,000	68⅝
		15,000	68
		P, C C & St L 4½s Series B 10,000	107¼
		Rio Grande W 1st 15,000	71¼
		Rome, W & Og Cons 10,000	115
		St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	57
		St L & Iron Mount Arkansas Exch 1st 5,000	103½
		St L & Iron Mt 5s 3,000	79
		St L, Kan & Nor Real Es & R 7s 1,000	102
		St L & San Fr 2d Class B 1,500	113½
		500	114
		St L & S F Trust 5s 1,000	78½
		Nor Pac Cons 5s 20,000	36¾
		13,000	36¾
		10,000	36½
		5,000	36¾
		5,000	36¾
		10,000	36⅝
		25,000s20F	36¼
		2,000	36¾
		10,000	36½
		22,000s3	36½
		51,000	36½
		Trust Receipts 10,000	36¾
		Rio Grande W 1st 13,000	36¾
		10,000	36½
		10,000b3	36½
		28,000	36⅝
		Nor Pac Term 1st 5,000	101¾
		5,000	101½
		Nor Ry of Cal 5s 11,000	92
		4,000	92¼
		6,000	92
		Ohio & Miss Cons 1,000	108
		Ohio So 1st 4,000	93⅞
		6,000	94
		Ohio So G M 4s 2,000	48½
		5,000	47
		5,000	46
		5,000	45
		5,000	44⅝
		1,000c	48¾
		3,000	49
		4,000	48¾
		Ore R & N 1st 5,000	109⅝
		Ore Short Line 6s 5,000	94
		Trust Co Certs 5,000	93
		2,000	92⅜
		15,000	93¼
		10,000	93¼
		5,000	93½
		Ore S L & U N Con 1,000	44¾
		Trust Co Certs 10,000	45
		1,000	44⅞
		4,000	44¾
		Peo G & C of Chi 1st Cons 6s 1,000	92½
		Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 5,000	30½
		Phil & Reading 1st Pf Inc 2,000	31⅜
		10,000	31⅜
		5,000	31⅞
		5,000	31½
		2d Pf Inc 5,000	18¼
		10,000	18¼
		5,000	15⅞
		10,000	15⅞
		10,000	18¾
		3,000	18¾
		3d Pf Inc 23,000	13¾
		5,000	13⅞
		19,000	14
		30,000	14¼
		10,000	13¾
		10,000	13¾
		25,000	14
		5,000	14¼
		Phil & Read Gen 4s 4,000	76
		16,000	76¼
		13,000	76½
		Trust Receipts 5,000	68¼
		52,000	68⅝
		15,000	68
		P, C C & St L 4½s Series B 10,000	107¼
		Rio Grande W 1st 15,000	71¼
		Rome, W & Og Cons 10,000	115
		St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	57
		St L & Iron Mount Arkansas Exch 1st 5,000	103½
		St L & Iron Mt 5s 3,000	79
		St L, Kan & Nor Real Es & R 7s 1,000	102
		St L & San Fr 2d Class B 1,500	113½
		500	114
		St L & S F Trust 5s 1,000	78½
		St L S W 2d Inc 10,000	28¾
		St Paul & Dul 2d 3,000	102¾
		St Paul, M & M 1st Mon Cent 5s 2,000	100
		Mon Cent 6s 10,000	115
		Montana Ext 4s 12,000	87½
		7,000	87¼
		1,000	87½
		San A & Ar Pass 4s 12,000	62
		Seaboard & Roan 1st 5,000	100¼
		Seattle, L S & E 1st Trust Co Certs 20,000	90
		So Ry 1st 5s 20,000	50
		24,000	90¼
		12,000	90¼
		11,000	90¾
		1,000s3	90¼
		3,000	90¾
		6,000	90¾
		So Yuba Wat Co 6s 2,000	102
		Tenn C I & R 6s 2,000	86
		Terminal Div 1st 2,000	86
		Tex & N O Con 5s 10,000	94
		5,000	94¼
		Tex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000	89½
		15,000	89¾
		Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000	27½
		3,000b3	27½
		27,000	27¼
		10,000	27⅜
		8,000	27¾
		5,000	27½
		Tol, St L & K C 1st 1,000	65½
		Trust Co Certs 5,000	65
		5,000	65½
		5,000	66
		Union Pac 6s, 1896 10,000	104⅝
		Union Pac 1st, 1897 6,000	101⅜
		5,000	105
		3,000	104⅞
		Union Pac 1st, 1808 8,000	106
		Union Pac 1st, 1899 8,000	105½
		2,000	105⅝
		Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 10,000	92½
		3,000	92
		U P Ext S F 5s 7,000	92
		8,000	92½
		U S Den & Gulf 1st 15,000	38
		70,000	37½
		21,000	37¾
		25,000	37⅝
		15,000b3	37½
		25,000	37¾
		U S Cordage Co 1st 6,000	57½
		5,000	57¾
		19,000	58
		5,000	57
		10,000	57¼
		5,000	57
		16,000	56¾
		1,000	56
		U S Leather Co 6s 30,000	112
		Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	104½
		4,000	104½
		5,000	104½
		21,000	104¾
		1,000	104½
		Wabash 2d 5s 7,000	71
		5,000	71½
		Wabash Deb, Ser B 10,000	25½
		West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000	105¾
		1,000	105½
		W N Y & Penn 1st 25,000	107
		Wilkes & East 1st 10,000	56½
		Wis Cen Co 1st 7,000	56
		Trust Co Certs 15,000	55

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	145	147
Albany & Susquehanna	170	
American Coal	90	
American District Telegraph	30	40
American T. & C	92½	94
Atlantic & Pacific	⅞	1
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	9	10
B. & So. Illinois pf	135	
Boston A. L. pf	101½	103
Brunswick Co	2¼	4
Buffalo, R. & P		21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf		61
Cedar F. & M	5	9
Central Pacific	17⅜	18
Chicago & Alton	149	151
Chicago & Alton pf	167½	
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	50	53
C. & E. Ill. pf	95½	96¼
C. & N. W. pf	141½	
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	159
Col. Coal & Iron, Dev		7
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	70	75
Col. & H. Coal pf	7	7½
Commercial Cable	68	70
Consol. Coal	135	
	80	84

	Bid.	Asked.
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National certificates	2¼	2¾
Mo., K. & T	17⅞	17⅝
Mobile & Ohio	18½	19
National Linseed Oil	23½	24
National Starch	9	10
Nat. Starch 1st pf	46	
Nat. Starch 2d pf	27	35
New Cent. Coal	7	9
N. F., C. & St. L	14½	15
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	27½	29¼
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	24½	
Norfolk Southern	9	11
Ohio Southern	6½	
Ont. Mining	10	12
Oregon Imp	11	12½
Oregon R. & N	18	20
Pennsylvania Coal	300	
Peoria & Eastern	4	5
Pitts, Youngs. & Ash	27½	
Pittsburg & Western pf	29	29½
P. C. C. & St. L	17½	18
P. F. W. & C. pf	157	160
P. F. W. & C. 2d	150	
Quicksilver	3½	4
Quicksilver pf	15	20

	Bid.	Asked.
Denver & Rio Grande	13¾	14¼
D. M. & Ft. D	7	8
D.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000.
36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

National Park Bank
214 and 216 Broadway.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L.V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.L.SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Reorganization
OF THE
ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Pursuant to the provisions of the agreement dated March 14th 1895, for the reorganization of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad Company, the time within which security-holders may deposit their securities and become parties to said agreement is hereby limited to **JUNE 10, 1895,** at 3 o'clock P. M. Deposits after that date if accepted will be received only upon such terms and conditions as the committee may impose.

Under the provision of said agreement all outstanding securities must therefore be deposited and the first installment of $3 per share on the stock and 2 per cent. on the par amount of the Second Mortgage A and B bonds be paid not later than the date above mentioned. **One per cent. on the deposited General Mortgage Bonds will be paid in cash at the time of deposit in respect of three months' interest thereon, if deposited on or before the 10th day of June, 1895.**

Deposits in America must be made with the following depositaries:

In New-York.

All bonds with the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 Broadway.

Stock with the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, 59 Cedar Street.

In Boston:

All bonds with the AGENCY OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEY-YORK, 95 Milk Street.

Stocks with the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building.

The NEW-ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY will act as BANKERS in Boston of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

New-York, April 15, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman,
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr.,
C. SLIGO de POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
} Committee.

HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

CHARLES C. BEAMAN, Counsel to the
VICTOR MORAWETZ, } Committee.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company

ENGRAVED CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT in the form approved by the New-York Stock Exchange are now ready to be delivered to depositing security holders in exchange for Bonds and Stock deposited by them, and application will be made to have the Certificates listed on the **STOCK EXCHANGE** as soon as a sufficient amount of securities have been deposited. Security holders who desire to participate in the Reorganization should therefore deposit their Holdings as **PROMPTLY** as possible with the Undersigned. All Certificates of Stock and Registered Bonds deposited must be accompanied by properly executed Powers of Attorney for transfer.

NEW-YORK, April 25, 1895.

Union Trust Company of New-York,
Depositary of all Bonds.
80 Broadway, New-York.

New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
Depositary of Stocks,
59 Cedar St., New-York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS OF THE CITY OF BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA:

The authorities of the City of Birmingham, Alabama, having issued a circular declaring that default will be made upon the several issues of the bonds of that city unless the holders of such bonds consent to exchange the same for a new bond bearing interest at 5 per cent. for ten years and at 4 per cent thereafter, it is necessary that the bondholders should unite and take such action as may be desirable for their protection.

With this end in view, the undersigned have consented to act as a Bondholders' Committee and will be pleased to have all the holders of the bonds unite with them in the organized action proposed.

A copy of the proposed memorandum of agreement will be sent on application to the Chairman of the committee.

ROBERT C. DAVIDSON, Chairman, (President Baltimore Trust & Guarantee Company, Baltimore.)
WM. H. BLACKFORD, (President Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore.)
T. EDWARD HAMBLETON, (of Hambleton & Co., bankers, Baltimore.)
WM. A. FISHER, (of Fisher, Bruce & Fisher, attorneys at law, Baltimore.)
R. B. SPERRY, (of R. B. Sperry & Co., dealers in securities, Baltimore.)

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, May 6th, 1895, preparatory to the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders to be held June 5th, and will be reopened on Friday, June 7th, 1895.
ALLYN COX, Assistant Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 324 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Meetings and Elections.

NEW-YORK FUR CUTTING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 24 of the General Corporation Law, that a meeting of the members and stockholders of the New-York Fur Cutting Company, for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company and the place where its principal business has been transacted, No. 79 Mercer Street, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of May, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M. THOMAS J. HAND, stockholder and Member of the Corporation.
Dated, April 24, 1895.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for election of Directors, will be held at the office of the company, Grand Central Depot, New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of May next. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon and continue open for two hours thereafter. The transfer books will be closed on Wednesday, May 1, and reopened Wednesday, May 22.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

Annual Meeting Notice.
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'WAY CO.,
45 Wall St., New-York, April 6, 1895.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, for the election of Directors and transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company in Parsons, Kan., on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon. Stock transfer books will be closed from the afternoon of April 13 until the morning of May 17, next. C. G. HEDGE, Secretary.

April 17, 1895.
Notice is hereby given of an election for seven (7) Trustees of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and for three Inspectors, to be held at the offices of the company, Nos. 177 and 179 Montague Street, in the City of Brooklyn, on Monday, May 6, 1895, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer books will close April 25, 1895, and reopen May 7, 1895.
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, Secretary.

GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.
New-York, April 30, 1895.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS BANK ARE hereby notified that the annual election of Directors an Inspectors of Election will be held at the banking house on THURSDAY, May 9.
The polls will be opened at 12 o'clock and will be closed at 2 P. M.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, Cashier.

GERMANIA BANK.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House, No. 215 Bowery, on TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1895. The polls will open at 12 o'clock M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be closed to May 8 next. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New-York, April 25, 1895.
The annual election of Directors and Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at the banking house on MONDAY, May 6, 1895. The polls will be opened at 1 o'clock P. M., and will close at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 1 to May 7. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

Dividends.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1895.
Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of June next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.
The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the company's agents, Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.
C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
128 Broadway, New-York, April 19, 1895.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. on the capital stock was declared, payable May 1 proximo.
Transfer books will close this day and reopen May 6 proximo. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, April 30, 1895.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, free from taxes, payable on and after MAY TENTH; transfer books closed until after that date.
B. C. DUER, Cashier.

Copartnership Notices.

H. T. CAREY, No. 42 New St.,
New-York, May 1, 1895.
Mr. W. B. WALDRON, who has hitherto held my power of attorney, becomes my partner from this date. The firm name will be
H. T. CAREY & CO.
H. T. CAREY.

MR. H. M. DYER RETIRES THIS DAY FROM our firm. DE BILLIER & CO.
New-York, April 30, 1895.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 2d day of May, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$89,935,270.24
Gold bullion	50,031,691.47
Total	$139,966,961.71
Outstanding gold certificates	$48,814,649.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	64,960.00
Total	$48,749,689.00
Balance	*$91,217,272.71
Standard silver dollars	$344,176,570.00
Silver bullion	597,537.26
Total	$344,774,107.26
Outstanding silver certificates	$331,074,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,100,789.00
Total	$322,973,715.00
Balance	21,800,392.26
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$25,573,166.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	123,987,305.25
Total	$149,560,471.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	149,560,280.00
Balance	191.25
United States notes	$79,807,792.24
Outstanding currency certificates	37,775,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	120,000.00
Total	$37,655,000.00
Balance	42,152,792..24
Treasury notes of 1890	$27,185,163.00
National bank notes	5,083,380.01
Fractional silver coin	16,525,406.18
Fractional currency	64.02
Minor coin	1,248,975.25
Deposits in national banks	15,392,355.41
Bonds and interest paid	137,924.15
Total	$65,573,268.02
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	$7,715,662.07
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,436,625.85
Disbursing officers' balances	23,218,912.27
Post Office Department account	2,851,488.96
Miscellaneous items	1,996,981.25
Total	$40,219,670.40
Balances	25,353,597.62
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$180,524,246.08

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$546,615.42	$1,066,152.20	$129,054,200.93
Internal revenue	426,717.10	788,667.66	121,430,204.43
Miscellaneous	100,247.55	112,378.07	12,077,395.93
Total	$1,073,580.07	$1,967,197.93	$262,561,801.29

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$119,000.00	$544,000.00	$81,816,456.75
War	157,000.00	171,000.00	43,913,688.12
Navy			24,916,521.84
Indians	3,000.00	43,000.00	8,852,728.69
Pensions	*60,000.00	1,601,000.00	119,886,124.90
Interest	28,360.02	42,634.27	28,910,086.53
Total	$907,360.02	$2,401,634.27	$308,295,606.83
Excess of receipts over expenditures	166,220.05	†434,436.34	†45,733,805.54

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$7,367.50	$8,827.50	$11,268,282.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	32,871.00	111,683.00	10,672,855.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$271,484,545	$15,251
Treasury notes (since 1890)	73,873,983	10,595
Total	$345,358,528	$25,846

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, May 2.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 6 5-16c; low middling, 6c; good ordinary, 5 11-16c; net receipts, 913 bales; gross, 963 bales; exports, coastwise, 22 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 33,708 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 2.—Cotton firm; good middling, 6 11-16c; middling, 6 3-16c; low middling, 5 3-16c; good ordinary, 5½c; net and gross receipts, 2,821 bales; sales, 4,100 bales; stock, 241,723 bales.

GALVESTON, May 2.—Cotton—Net and gross receipts, none; exports, coastwise, 1,322 bales; sales, 44 bales; stock, 40,787 bales.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Fairly Active at Irregular Prices.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Weak—Provisions Firmer—Cotton Higher—Coffee Easier.

The grain markets were very unsettled and irregular, with the influences mainly from the West, although foreign houses were fairly prominent in the dealings. The early business was at a sharp advance, with considerable excitement, but the close was at a reaction, with less activity. Provisions were more active and firmer. Cotton was fairly active and higher, with freer outside buying. Coffee was quiet and a shade lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, elevator	68¼@	
Oats, No. 2 mixed, elevator	32½@	32¾
Corn, No. 2 steamer	56¾@	57
Flour, straight Spring	$3.65 @	$3.75
Flour, straight Winter	3.20 @	3.30
Cotton, middling uplands	6 13-16@	
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.00
Lard, Western steam	6.90 @	6.95
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19 @	
Sugar, granulated	4 1-16@	4⅜
Cheese, State full cream, new	7½@	8
Coffee, Rio No. 7	16¼@	
Iron, No. 1 foundry	11.50 @	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	
Copper, lake	9.80 @	9.85
Lead	3.07½@	

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and opened at an advance of 1@1¼c on higher cables, bullish Western news, free foreign buying, and local covering, declined 1¼@1⅝c on free liquidation West and here; rallied ⅛@⅜c on late foreign buying, and closed steady at ⅛c advance to ⅜c decline. Spot was dull at ⅜c decline, with shippers out of the market and no sales reported.... Quotations: No. 2 red Winter at 2¼c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 9¾c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, 9c over May, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 70⅝c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 77⅜c; No. 1 Northern, afloat, 77⅜c. Clearances hence, 81,213 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 116,379 bushels....Receipts, 196,100 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 342,607 bushels; in the interior, 264,636 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ¼@⅝c with wheat and on firmer cables, with local shorts covering, and the West higher, but lost ⅞@1c with Chicago and on local liquidation, and closed weak at ⅝c decline, with trading more active. Spot was less active at easier prices. Sales, 36,000 bushels, including 13,000 bushels steamer mixed at May price, in elevator; 15,000 bushels do, afloat, 53½@55¾c; delivered, and 8,000 bushels ungraded yellow at 54½@55c, to arrive. Receipts, 109,200 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 136,650 bushels; in the interior, 160,192 bushels....Clearances hence, 704 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 15,113 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were less active, and unchanged to ¼c lower, with only a local business. Spot were more active and ¼c higher, closing firm....Sales, 86,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator; 37@37⅛c for 40,000 bushels; do, clipped, 38c; No. 3 do, 37¼c; No. 2 mixed, 32½@32¾c for 32,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; rejected mixed, and rejected white, out of stock; No. 2 mixed, 33⅛@33¾c; track mixed, 32@34c; track white, 37@41c for 14,000 bushels....Receipts, 33,600 bushels; exports, 3,295 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	325,000	68⅛@69¾	68⅝
June	20,000	68⅛@69	68⅞
July	6,920,000	68 5-16@69 13-16	68⅝
August	2,040,000	68⅛@69⅞	68⅝
September	2,490,000	68⅝@70⅛	69⅛
October	70,000	69¼@70⅜	69½
December	1,275,000	71 @72½	71⅝
Total	13,140,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	180,000	53⅜@54¾	53⅝
July	475,000	53 15-16@54	54
September	170,000	54⅜@55¼	54⅝
Total	825,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	50,000	32½@32⅝	32½
June		@	32¾
July	75,000	33 @33¼	33
No 2 white—			
May		@	36½
Total	125,000		

FLOUR—Demand was more urgent, and prices generally firmer, which hindered trade. Sales, 19,900 bbls, including of City Mills 4,500 bbls patents, 4,550 bbls clear, 1,200 bbls extra, and 1,000 bbls fine at quotations; 1,800 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@$3.55, 2,500 bbls Winter clear at $3.15@$3.35, 1,500 bbls Winter patents at $3.45@$4, 1,000 sacks Winter straights at $3.25, 1,000 bbls Spring patents at $4@$4.15, 1,100 bbls country do at $3.90@$4, and 150 bbls Winter straights at $3.25....Arrivals, 6,014 bbls and 7,200 sacks; exports, 3,371 bbls and 16,282 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 32,289 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@$2.30
Supers	@ 2.40
No. 2	2.70@ 2.85
No. 1	2.85@ 3.00
Clears	3.15@ 3.35
Straights	3.20@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.30@ 3.55
Patents	3.25@ 3.60
Special brands	3.80@ 4.00
City patents	@ 4.40
City clears	3.55@ 3.65
City extras	2.95@ 3.00
City supers	2.75@ 2.80
City fine	2.60@ 2.65

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@
Supers	Nominal.	$2.35@
No. 2	2.25@$2.35	2.45@$2.55
No. 1	2.50@ 2.70	2.70@ 2.85
Clears	2.70@ 2.90	3.00@ 3.20
Straights	3.40@ 3.50	3.85@ 3.75
Patents	3.40@ 3.60	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.60@ 3.70	3.85@ 4.60

RYE FLOUR—Firmer, but quiet; sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $3.50@$3.60; fancy, $3.65@$4.15.

CORN PRODUCTS—Held firmly, but quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Saganore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.85; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.60; white do, $2.75@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.25; grits, $1.25; chops, 90c; coarse meal, $1.02; fine do, $1.15@$1.20.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.70@$4.15; cut, $4.05@$4.40; ground, $3.75, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Firm and in demand. Quoted: 40, 60, and 90 lb at 85@90c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There is a fair movement in a jobbing way, with prices generally firm. Quoted at 10½c for No. 1 and 10¾c for fancy as asking prices. Other seeds are nominal.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was further demand hence to the mills for crude in bulk at 19c, with the probability of 4 tanks obtained at that price, at near sections, although more money, as a rule, was asked, and marked indifference over selling the accumulations. The export demand there was moderate for the day. There were bids of 26¼c for good off-grade yellow from shippers, while 26¾c was asked, with the offering of that class of goods very moderate for immediate delivery. There were 100 bbls prime yellow sold at 27c, and this price was generally held firmly for more important quantities, but bids were scarce at the figure, although it would have been possible to sell some liberal lots at 26½c. Again, at 26½c for light quantities of prime yellow on the dock, there may be business before the close of the day, as the price was under consideration. Crude in bbls here was scarce and nominal at 24c for choice. White was held at 31c. COCOANUT OIL is dull and held steady; Ceylon quoted at 5¼@5½c; Cochin is at 6@6¼c. LINSEED OIL is in moderate demand and firm in price; city quoted at 50c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair jobbing demand, and at a steady price; quoted at 54c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 2.—Oil opened and highest at 178 bid; lowest, and closing, 189 bid.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper of the market was better, with a slight improvement in prices, or 15@20 points advance on pork, 5 points on lard, and 5@7 points on bacon, mainly as following the liquidation of the May option with a slight gathering of confidence for speculative buying without, however, increase of export demand. Chicago estimates its hog receipts as 28,000 head for to-day. Chicago stocks, 125,820 bbls mess pork, (decrease for the month, 9,000 bbls;) 2,928 bbls old pork; 55,540 bbls other pork; 46,181 tcs lard, (increase for the month, 5,062 tcs;) 41,183,343 lbs sweet-pickled hams, (decrease, 5,462,273 lbs;) 29,539,741 lbs short ribs, (decrease, 3,892,962 lbs.) The week's hog packing was 235,000 head; same time last year, 230,000 head.

LARD—Western steam was somewhat stronger at the West by 5 points, but the position here was remarkably dull and prices were not settled. The best bid on cash was 6.90c, while 6.95c was asked. City steam was firm at 6.87½c, at which 125 tcs sold, although some parties reported that they had bought at 6.25c. Options—No sales; May closed at 7c, nominal; July closed at 7.20c, nominal. Refined had a little more attention for export; Continent was quoted at 7.35c, and South American at 7.75c; compound lard was slow; quoted at 5.37½@5.50c. At the West May was at 6.70@6.75c, closing at 6.72c; July at 6.87½@6.92½c, closing at 6.90c; September at 7.02½@7.07½c, closing at 7.05c. Stocks in New-York, 15,751 tcs prime lard, 1,164 tcs off grade, and 2,206 tcs stearine; same time last month, 18,569 tcs prime lard, and last year 12,470 tcs do.

PORK—Trading here was slack, while prices were held firmly; a lot of 50 bbls city short clear, light, was sold at $15.25. The West was up 25c, but closed a little off the best figures, although demand was increasing through the day. May was at $12.12 bid to $12.25 asked, closing at $12.15, nominal; July at $12.35@$12.50, closing at $12.40, bid; September at $12.55@$12.67½, bid, closing at $12.65 bid. Prices here are: For mess, $13.50@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13; short clear, in lots, $13.25@$15.25. Stocks here were 12,723 bbls, against 13,894 bbls last month and 9,695 bbls last year.

BACON—The short rib dealings at the West were at 10 points advance, closing at 5@7 points rise for the day, with a freer buying interest. May was at 6.10c bid to 6.20, closing at 6.17, nominal; July at 6.32½@6.37½c, closing at 6.32c bid; September at 6.40@6.52½c, closing at 6.47½c.

CUTMEATS—City meats were easy and slow, with only jobbing quantities taken up for the day. City-pickled shoulders, 5¾c; 10-lb bellies, 6¾c; 12-lb do, 6½c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅞@7c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8⅝c for 12 lb and 8⅝c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams, 9c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, at 6c; fresh shoulders, 5¾c.

BEEF—There was little export demand and a moderate home trade, while prices were steadily held. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; plate, $9@$9.50; city, extra India mess, in tierces, $18@$20.

BEEF HAMS—Trading was slack, with prices nominal, although held firmly. At the West, $18.50@$19, the later prices for May delivery, while here $19.50 is quoted.

DRESSED HOGS—Were rather stronger in price, with ⅛c advance in instances asked. Receipts at the West, 48,596 head; same time last year, 53,296 head. Chicago—Receipts, 23,000 head; active; light average steady; others firm to 5c higher; $4.40@$4.90. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,293 head; active; strong; $4.15@$4.90. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,420 head; strong; $4.40@$4.70. Omaha—Receipts, 3,300 head; steady to strong; $4.25@$4.60. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.75@$4.90. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,088 head; $4.55@$4.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 500 head; weaker; $4.40@$4.60. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.65@$4.75. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; active; $4.60@$4.85. Quotations here are 6¼c for heavy, 6⅜c for 180 lb, 6⅝c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¼@6⅝c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was no city of consequence on offer for this week, the melters sold up, while 4¾c was asked firmly for next week's offerings, and 4⅝c bid. The position was quiet and generally unchanged, with the soap trade seemingly carrying fair accumulations as against the business in manufactured goods. Of country, sales of 60,000 lb at 4⅝@4¾c, as to quality, chiefly at 4¾c, for prime. Australian was neglected and nominal at 5⅛c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the long lull in trading was broken yesterday by the takings of some out-of-town lots at a decline of ⅛c from the latest previous business. This trading was 25,000 lb at 8c, delivery here to a refiner, and 40,000 lb Philadelphia, for the West, at 8c. It was hoped by the buyers that this yielding on the part of the out-of-town trade would influence the views of the city pressers, but up to the close they had not been shaken from their late holding rate of 8¼c. The West, however, had fixed its limit at 8c, and there appeared no inquiry from any other consuming source. For lard stearine there was a quiet and nominal market at 8¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts opened irregular at 15 points decline to 5 points advance, with only a moderate trade and influenced by the cables, with the close barely steady at unchanged prices to 10 points decline. Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¼c for No. 7, and 14¾@15c for No. 8. Sales, 500 mats interior Padang, 26½c; 1,600 bags Central American, 1,000 bags Maracaibo, and 937 bags Puerto Cabello, on private terms.... Havre was irregular at ¼@⅜f decline, and Hamburg barely steady at partly ½ pfennig loss....Option sales: Opening Call, 11 A. M.—September, 750 bags at 14.65c; December, 750 bags at 14.65c; March, 250 bags at 14.55c; total, 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close—May, 750 bags at 14.40c, 500 bags at 14.25c, 500 bags at 14.30c, 250 bags at 14.35c; June, 500 bags at 14.20c, 500 bags at 14.15c, 250 bags at 14.25c; July, 250 bags at 14.75c; September, 500 bags at 14.60c, 1,000 bags at 14.65c; October, 1,000 bags at 14.65c, 1,500 bags at 14.75c, 500 bags at 14.70c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.65c, 2,000 bags at 14.60c, 500 bags at 14.65c, 750 bags at 14.60c; March, 250 bags at 14.55c, 250 bags at 14.50c; total, 12,750 bags; total for day, 14,500 bags.

Months.	To-day.	Same time Last year.
January	14.45@14.55	.@..
February	14.45@14.55	.@..
March	14.40@14.50	.@..
April	@	.@..
May	14.30@14.40	15.25@15.30
June	14.20@14.25	15.30@15.35
July	14.70@14.75	15.10@15.20
August	14.60@14.70	14.80@14.85
September	14.60@14.65	14.50@14.60
October	14.65@14.70	14.25@14.35
November	14.60@14.70	14.05@14.15
December	14.60@14.65	13.95@14.00

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	208,162
Arrivals	
Total	208,162
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,844
Total stock in New-York to-day	200,318
Total stock in Baltimore	18,214
Arrivals	
Total	18,214
Deliveries yesterday	702—17,512
Total stock in New-Orleans	30,661
Arrivals	
Total	30,661
Deliveries yesterday	1,602—29,059
Total stock in other ports	
	46,571
Total stock in United States	246,889
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 1	96,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 1	21,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 1	78,000
Afloat from Victoria to April 17	22,000
	217,000
Total	463,889
Same time 1894	441,989

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16¼
Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:	
No. 1..1.90 above No. 7	No. 6..1.50 above No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7	No. 8..50 below No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7	No. 9..90 below No. 7
No. 5..75 above No. 7	
Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:	
No. 1.Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2.Nom. above No. 7	No. 7.. above No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	No. 10.2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.
Invoice rates.

Java fancies	.28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	.21 @22	Cora	17¼@18¾
Padang, Int'r	.26½@27	Caracas	.18 @19
Macassar		Do, washed	19¾@20¾
Timor	.22 @23½	Porto Cabello	.17 @18¾
Pajo	.21 @22	Do, washed	19¼@20¾
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17¾@18¼	Ocana	.18 @20
Bocono	17¾@18¾	Bucara'ga	18¼@20¾
Tovar	.18 @19	Do, washed	.19 @21½
Merida	18¼@20	Bogota	.20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18¾@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, gr'n	18¼@19
Do, p'e to c'e	.20 @21	Do white	.19 @20
Central American—		Oaxaca	19¼@21½
Costa Rica	.17 @20¼	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	18¼@19½	Cuban	.19 @22
Do, washed	19¼@21½	Jamaica	.17 @20¾
Mocha	25½@26½		

COTTON.

Contracts were firmer with Liverpool and New-Orleans, and closed steady at 8@10 points' advance, with a fair local business, while outside orders were more prominent. Liverpool was 4½@5 points up, and port receipts moderate. Spot was quiet and unchanged; sales, 61 bales to spinners and 1,500 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 1-16
Middling uplands	6 13-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rises on and of middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¾c on
Middling fair	¾c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Strict middling	⅜c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict middling stained	⅛c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extreme— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
May	6.73@6.74	6.76	6.71	2,100
June	6.64@6.65	6.67	6.62	16,700
July	6.69@6.70	6.71	6.65	9,900
August	6.74@	6.77	6.71	75,800
September	6.76@6.77	6.78	6.73	13,900
October

Lead stronger and higher at 2.87½@2.90c. Spelter firm, at 3.05c.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Flour market active and firm. Winter patents quiet about $3.30@$3.50; do, fancy, $3.10@$3.20; do, family, $2.50@$2.75; do, extra, $2.35@$2.50; low grades, $2.05@$2.20; Spring patent, $3.75@$4; Spring fancy, $2.85@$3.30; Spring family, $2.60@$2.80. Wheat more firmly held, owing to advances in other markets; prices have been well sustained, and in some instances a slight advance over yesterday was easily obtained; No. 2 red sold on track at 70c. Corn sparingly offered, and the market is quiet but firm; No. 2 mixed, track, 49c; No. 2 yellow, 50c. Oats quiet and easy; No. 2 mixed, 31c; No. 2 white, 34c. Pork quiet and easy; mess, $12.50; clear mess, $13.50; family, $13.50. Lard quiet; steam leaf, 7¼c; kettle, 7¼c; prime steam easy, 6.70c@6.75c. Dry salt meats quiet; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short ribs, 6.30c; loose short clear sides, 6.55c. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short rib sides, 6.65c; loose short clear sides, 7c. Eggs weak; fresh near by, 10½c. Whisky easy and quiet; sales, 649 bbls, at $1.20.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 2.—Wheat futures lost ½c to-day from the close of yesterday, and 1c from the high point of the session, July opened firm at 67¼c, and later sold at 67½c, but the close was 66¾@66½c, against a close yesterday at 66⅞c. September opened at 64¾c, and closed at 64½@64⅝c. The rain news showed a heavy precipitation west of the Mississippi. The cash market was steady, in line with futures, and not very important in the amount of business done. Receipts, 120 cars, against 242 last year. On track: No. 1 hard, 67½c; No. 1 Northern, 66⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c. Corn—Market steady; No. 3, 50¼@51c. Oats firm; No. 3 white, 30¼@30½c; No. 3, 30¼c. Flour unsettled and firmly held at $3.35@$3.60 for patents; $2.35@$2.70 for bakers'; production, 35,000 bbls; shipments, 31,915 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Steady for bran at $10.50@$10.75; sacks, $11.50@$12.75; shorts, common bulk, $11.50; fancy, $12.50.

DULUTH, May 2.—Wheat opened ½c higher to-day, advanced ¼c from that, but the strength did not last, and the price gradually declined to the close, which was ⅛@⅜c below yesterday. The mills bought between 30,000 and 40,000 bushels at ¼c over May for round lots, and July price for cars. The closer: No. 1 hard, cash, 68c; May, 68c; July, 69¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67c; May, 67¼c; July, 68¼c; September, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 63¾c; No. 3 Northern, 60⅜c; rejected, 57⅜c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 68¾c; No. 1 Northern, 68c. Receipts, 120,000 bushels; shipments, 214,236 bushels. Inspected, 111 cars; last year, none; during strike on Great Northern.

PEORIA, May 2.—Corn—Receipts, 26,600 bushels; shipments, 14,300 bushels; market firmer; No. 2, 48c; No. 3, 47½c. Oats—Receipts, 44,000 bushels; shipments, 45,100 bushels; market firm; No. 2 white, 31½@31¾c; No. 3 white, 31¼@31½c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market dull; No. 2, 63@65c. Whisky—Is steady; high-proof spirits, $1.21; finished goods, $1.21.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 2—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 77s 6d; prime mess firm at 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, firm, at 61s 3d; fine, firm at 58s; medium, firm at 53s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, dull at 43s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, easy at 33s; short rib, about 25 lb, easy at 33s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, easy at 32s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 lb, dull at 28s. Cheese—American finest white, easy at 47s; do, colored, easy at 48s. Tallow—Prime city, nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined steady at 18s. Spirits of turpentine steady at 22s 3d. Resin—Common firm at 4s 1½d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 34s 3d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter firm at 5s 2½d; No. 2 red spring, firm at 5s 6d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 6s 3d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 4s 6¼d; May firm at 4s 6d; June, firm at 4s 6d; July firm at 4s 6¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £2@£2 10s.

1 P. M.—Cotton futures closed very steady; American middling, low middling clause, May delivery, 3 36-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 3 36-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 3 37-64d, sellers; July and August delivery, 3 38-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 39-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 40-64@3 41-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 41-64@3 42-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 42-64@3 43-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 43-64@3 44-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 45-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 46-64d, buyers.

LONDON, May 2—6 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 11s@11s 1½d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3d@10s 3d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet sugar—May, 9s 6¾d; August, 10s. Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 37s per quarter; April shipment, via Cape, 36s 6d. Spirits of petroleum, 6½d per gallon.

HAVANA, May 2.—Sugar quiet but firm. Exchange on the United States, short sight, gold, 7½ premium; on London, 19 premium.

BREMEN, May 2.—Petroleum, 8 marks 50 pfennigs for American.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY BROKERS.

Business Property Disposed Of—Auction Sales of Yesterday and Those for To-day.

Mr. Charles Griffith Moses has sold for the executors of Isaac Rosenfield to William Radam, at $73,750, the four-story brick building 889 and 891 Third Avenue, 50 by 110.

Mr. Randolph Guggenheimer has sold to Solomon Marx a one-half interest in the southeast corner of Greenwich and Dey Streets, 43 by 62.2 by 40.3 by 77.8, five-story brick building, on the basis of $126,500 for the whole property. Mr. Marx already owned a one-half interest in it.

Mr. I. H. Koenigsberg has sold to D. Marks, at $35,000, the property at 21 Catharine Street, 23.4 by 102, and the five-story brick building 116 Macdougal Street, 25 by 100, at $32,000.

At auction, in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. John N. Golding sold to Walton Ferguson, at $23,500, the three-story brownstone dwelling 323 West One Hundred and First Street, north side, 190 feet west of West End Avenue, 20 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold under foreclosure to the plaintiffs, the Zoller Lumber Company, the six four-story brownstone dwellings 45, 47, 49, 51, 57, and 59 West Sixth-eighth Street, north side, beginning 325 feet west of Central Park West, and ranging from 18 to 20 feet front by 100.5 feet depth of lot. The prices were: No. 45, $33,938.63; No. 47, $32,340; No. 49, $31,875.16; No. 51, $34,170.59; No. 57, $32,622.28, and No. 59, $37,326.04.

Mr. Richard M. Montgomery sold under foreclosure, at $13,850, to J. A. Canis, the three-story brick dwelling 42 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, south side, 514 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 18 by 100.11.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Augustus C. Brown, referee, 1,140 First Avenue, east side, 50.5 feet south of Sixty-third Street, 25 by 81.5, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $8,850.

By James L. Wells, partition sale, Wilson Brown, Jr., referee, eight lots, each 25 by 100, four being on the west side of Tinton Avenue, 225 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and four on the north side of Taylor Avenue, 200 feet west of Webster Avenue.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sales, two actions, Charles H. Truax, referee, 409 and 411 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, beginning 159.6 feet west of St. Nicholas Avenue, 20 and 20.6, respectively, by 99.11, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $12,800.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 134 East Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 100 feet east of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 100, three-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,040.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 186 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, four three-story frame tenements, by Henrietta Schroeder of 2,043 Bathgate Avenue; cost, $20,000.

Park Avenue, northwest corner of Seventy-fourth Street, one-story frame workshop, by Helene Butterworth of 1,115 Broadway; cost, $200.

Park Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street, five-story and basement brick flat, by H. O. Havemeyer, of Greenwich, Conn.; cost, $45,000.

Park Avenue, northeast corner of Seventy-fourth Street, five-story and basement brick flat, by same; cost, $47,000.

One Hundred and Eighth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Columbus Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by H. and H. Sonn; cost, $44,000.

Amsterdam Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street, one-story brick store, by Charles Weisbacher of 330 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; cost, $1,200.

One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, south side, 150 feet east of Seventh Avenue, five five-story brick flats, by James W. Horton of 112 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; cost, $180,000.

223 East Tenth Street, five-story brick flat, by Gerson Hyman of 223 East Tenth Street; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, southwest corner of Grant Avenue, one-story frame stable, by Carl Frank of Scarsdale, N. Y.; cost, $150.

61 Vesey Street, by the Carey estate, alterations to a five-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $650.

179 Water Street, by Patrick H. Fay, alterations to a four-story brick office building; cost, $800.

Fifty-seventh Street, northeast corner of Sixth Avenue, by A. E. White, alterations to four two-story brick stores; cost, $4,000.

58 East Thirty-fourth Street, by H. P. Loomis, alterations to a six-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,800.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold to Max Klein for $14,800, the three-story brick dwelling 348 Henry Street, southwest corner of Amity Street. To Thomas H. Greene, at $5,500, he sold the brick store building 536 Court Street.

Mr. James L. Brumley sold to William Owens at $4,050, the two-story brownstone dwelling 351 Hoyt Street, 20x90.

Mr. Jacob Cole sold to L. Blumengu at $2,275, the two-story and basement frame dwelling 901 Bergen Street.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Quincy Street, near southwest corner of Lewis Avenue, three-story and basement brick flat, four families, 18x61, $5,000; Fred Lobel, owner.

Quincy Street, southwest corner of Lewis Avenue, four-story brick flat, three stores and six families, 26x71, $10,000; same owner.

Grove Street, north side, 205 feet east of Irving Avenue, four three-story brick flats, six families each, 25x62 each, $4,500 each; Eichman & Dreher, owners.

Throop Avenue, southeast corner of Vernon Avenue, four-story brick flat, four families, 20x66, $6,000; L. Madu, owner.

Linden Boulevard, south side, 660 feet east of Bushwick Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 39x42, $7,500; E. B. Vandeveer, owner.

Cleveland Street, east side, 50 feet north of Eastern Parkway, three two-story frame dwellings, 16.8x42 each, $1,200 each; Charles J. Kiesel, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, May 2.

130TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 12th Av, 182.9 to n s of Manhattan St x27.10 x192.2 to 130th St x25; Anna M. Harrison and husband to James H. Pettingill and another..... $15,000

126TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Boulevard, 25x99.11; Charles T. Hooper to Mary J. Hooper..... 5

47TH ST, 166 West; Mary H. Budd and husband to Bernard A. Reinold..... 24,000

ALLEN ST, 163; Percy Jacobs to Angel J. Simpson..... 10

ELDRIDGE ST, 10; Wolf Fein and wife to Leopold Kaufmann, ex. prop..... 1

140TH ST, s s, 506.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 21x75; Augustus Gareiss and wife to Augustus Gareiss, ... 1

137TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Christian W. Weinbacher to Katie Weinbacher..... 1

170TH ST, n e s, 284 ft n w of Franklin Av, 16.8x100; Edward A. Bell and wife to Caroline M. Lawrence. 4,800

82D ST, 57 West; Gertrude L. S. Sills and husband to Morris Rubens..... 32,500

SHERIFF ST, 125; Emilie Frey to Samuel Greenfield..... 1

117TH ST, s s, 316.8 ft e of Madison Av, 16.8x100; Samuel C. Van Dusen and others to Flora Pohalski..... 9,250

GOERCK ST, w s, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Sarah Kaiser to William Grossman..... 1

WILLIS AV, w s, 48.6 ft n of 141st St, 13.9x70; Augustus Gareiss and wife to Caroline W. Rauh..... 1

LUDLOW ST, 90; William Eckerth, executor of Margaretha Hornberg, to Jacob Kottek..... 15,000

SAME PROPERTY; William Hornberg and others to same..... 15,000

175TH ST, s e corner King's Bridge Road, 75.11x25x68.5x27; Florentina Frommer to Robert E. Westcott..... 1

22D ST, 203 West; Robert M. Olyphant and John R. MacArthur, executors of Anne A. Morse, to Thomas Davis, Jr..... 12,500

134TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Trinity Av, 20x103.9; Adam H. Gareiss and wife to Augustus Gareiss..... 7,000

71ST ST, n s, 203 ft e of 1st Av, 25 x102.2; Mary A. Flannery to August Peklo..... 8,375

144TH ST, s s, 234 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 21x99.11; Mary A. Hoffman to James A. Jewell..... 17,500

SHERIFF ST, 125; Samuel Greenfeld and wife to Adolph Newman. 1

85TH ST, n s, 185.6 ft w of Park Av, 25x102.2; Morris Rubens and wife to Gertrude L. S. Sills..... 35,000

MACDOUGAL ST, e s, Lot 1,156, map of Bayard's West Farm, Fifteenth Ward; the Church of St. Benedict the Moor to Francis Higgins..... 14,200

GRAND ST, 358; Edward Ward to William D. Ward and another..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 100th St, 25.1x99.7; Fredericka P. Conrad to Samuel W. B. Smith..... 22,000

COLLEGE AV, w s, 150.6 n of 142d St, 25x100; Henry A. Hurlbut and wife to Jacob H. Ritter and wife. 5,000

181ST ST, n s, 50 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100; John L. Linehan to Clara L. B. Hyer..... 1

113TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; Elizabeth M. Frederick to Heinrich D. A. Bauhahn..... 1

2D AV, w s, 24.3 ft s of 6th St, 24.3x105; Frederick Straub and wife to Clara Bischof..... 5,000

STANTON ST, n s, 75 ft e of Suffolk St, 25x100; Gottfried Bohm and wife to Jacob Geib and wife..... 28,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 30 ft e of Stebbins Av, 30x128.9; George Spaeth to Karoline Spaeth..... 1

152D ST, n e s, 249.9 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 32.5x99.11; Thomas B. Connolly, executor of Charles M. Connolly, and another to John M. Cahill..... 16,000

152D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.9x99.11; John M. Cahill and wife to Thomas B. Connolly and another, executors, &c..... 16,000

96TH ST, 151 West; John Fleming to Edward S. Lawrence..... 65,000

7TH AV, n w corner of 138th St, 20x77.8; William C. Strange and wife to James M. Fitzsimons..... 1

109TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Boulevard, 50x100.11; Frank A. Smith and wife to the Metropolitan Improvement Company..... 1

126TH ST, n s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; James Carr and wife to Robert E. De Lacy..... 20,000

127TH ST, 225 West; George W. Millar and wife to Marston R. Cockey..... 1

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Maurice Ahl and wife to Charles Kirchner..... 1

145TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Leggett Av, 152 ft to Leggett's Creek x25x 156 to 145th St x25; Thomas Dougherty to Owen Costello..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 185.5 ft n of 179th St, 25x73; Henrietta C. Schroeder to John Somerville..... 1

WILLARD AV, n s, 350 ft e of 3d St, 50x100; Mary E. Monaghan to Charles H. Lappe..... 1,050

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 269.2 ft n of University Av, 52.11x Irregular; Henry M. McCracken and wife to Mathilda Dahl..... 4,837

BROAD ST, 109 and 111, and 24 Front St; Charles Althof to Horace A. Hutchins..... 1

GREENWICH ST, s e corner of Dey St, 42x62.2x40.3x67.8; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Salomon Marx..... 1

SOUTH 5TH AV, 42; Randolph F. McCord and another, executors of John McCord, to Thomas Smith. 25,000

107TH ST, s s, 252.6 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; Edmond Kelly, referee, to Matilda Michaelis..... 15,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 20 ft n of 106th St, 26.11x82.9; same to Michaelis..... 16,800

107TH ST, s s, 167.9 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; same to Emil Loeb.. 16,300

106TH ST, n s, 133.6 ft w of 3d Av, 28x100.11; same to Matilda Michaelis..... 19,800

106TH ST, n s, 100.11 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; same to same..... 16,200

107TH ST, s s, 280.9 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; same to same..... 15,500

107TH ST, s s, 196 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; same to same..... 15,500

LENOX AV, n e s, 79.11 ft e of 133d St, 20x84; Louis H. Hallen to George Andres..... 1

125TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 20x99.11; John A. Wicks and wife to Jacob H. Westheimer..... 14,000

3D AV, 1,968; Jacob H. Westheimer and wife to John A. Wicks..... 45,000

107TH ST, s s, 309 ft w of 3d Av, 28.3x100.11; Edmond Kelly, referee, to John McGoun..... 16,600

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 46.11 ft s of 107th St, 27x82.9; same to John Mitchell..... 17,700

114TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Charlotte Ehrlinger to Charles Ehrlinger and others..... 1

131ST ST n s, 335 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Sarah E. Hinman and another to John W. Thomson..... 1

90TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 50x 100.11; Annie M. Sadlier to Karl M. Wallach and another..... 1

34TH ST, 120 East; Henry Barnard to Isidor Straus..... 10

20TH ST, 114 to 118 West; Meyer Coleman and wife to Jacob D. Butcher..... 10

37TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Fannie Browning and another, individually and executrix, &c., of Thomas B. Coddington, to Henry Korn..... 19,500

18TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 50 x92; William K. Everdell and wife to Jacob Hirsh..... 120,000

31ST ST, s w s, 475 ft n w of 6th Av, 25x90.5x20x98.9; Alice A. McCann to Pierson E. Sanford and others. 24,000

23D ST, 244 West; Jacob Hirsh and wife to Isidor Hofstadt..... 80,000

32D ST, s s, 183.4 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x98.9; David Leventritt and others, executors, &c., of Leopold Lithauer, to William E. Kimball.. 1

32D ST, s s, 183.4 ft w of 6th Av, 20.10x98.9; William E. Kimball to Terence J. Duffy..... 1

32D ST, s s, 281 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Jessel Bebro to Mary A. Bryson..... 1

70TH ST, n s, 486.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19.5x100.5; Estelle Hasberg to James Baker..... 23,700

66TH ST, 213 and 215 West; William L. Loew and wife to Charles H. Roosevelt..... 1

58TH ST, s s, 179.10 ft w of 6th Av, 20.2x100.5; Jennie L. and Alanson T. Enos to Talbot Olyphant.. 35,000

52D ST, n s, 245 ft e of 9th Av, 60x 100.5; James Morrison and wife to Charles E. Mott..... 17,500

82D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 4th Av, 37.6x 102.2; Richard S. Emmet, jr., referee, to John J. Jones and another, trustees of David Jones..... 47,600

62D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 20x70; Grace E. Glaze to Mary F. Clark..... 13,500

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah Glaze to same..... 100

58TH ST, 348 East; Minnie Glötzer to Esther Glotzer..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Av A, 26x 102.2; Charles Albrecht and wife to Henry Greenebaum..... 21,600

44TH ST, n s, 261.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; Jefferson M. Levy to Donald G. Geddes..... 27,000

47TH ST, 166 West; Bernard A. Reinold and wife to Edwin Forrest Lodge, No. 2, of the Actors' Order of Friendship of the United States. 24,000

18TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 100x92; the Rector, &c., of St. Ann's Church to William K. Everdell..... 190,000

80TH ST, 127 West; Otto H. Dage and Frederick Volzing and wives to Randolph Guggenheimer..... 33,000

92D ST, s s, 417.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 17x100.8; George F. Johnson and wife to Lavinia J. Cohen..... $1

49TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Ninth Av, 25x100.10; Mary Stoeser, to Dorothea Winter..... 21,250

BOULEVARD, e s, 25.8 ft s of 92d St, 75x108x75x115.1; Joseph E. Weed to the Metropolitan Improvement Company..... 1

85TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Lizzie A. Steers, and others, to Henry Steers..... 1

51ST ST, 344 West; Sophia Zimmermann to Fanny H. Hurcomb..... 40,000

85TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of West End Av, 50x102.2; Henry Steers and wife to Francis Hamilton..... 30,000

88TH ST, 263 West; Lavinia J. Cohen to George F. Johnson..... 1

42D ST, 116-118 West; Henry Brash and wife to William C. Adams..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 63d St, 25.5x100; Edward Rafter and wife to James Butler..... 10

86TH ST, n s, 235.6 ft e of Fourth Av, 57 and 59 East; Sigmund Gutwillig to William K. Everdell..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 94th St, 19.8x95; Raphael Ettinger and wife to William G. Ringler..... 20,000

50TH ST, n s, 68 ft e of Sixth Av, 17x100.5; Mary E. Nash to Eva J. Kirby..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 64 ft w of Madison Av, 31x27.2; Betty Hilborn to Alfred C. Chapin..... 24,000

82D ST, n s, 212.6 ft e of 4th Av, 37.6x102.2; Denis P. Shell, referee, to Trustees of David Jones..... 47,600

86TH ST, ss, 198 ft w of East End Av, 20.3x102.2; Gottlieb F. Weber and Nannette Boerckel to Jost Habermacher..... 10,500

44TH ST, n s, 261.8 ft e of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; Frederick Wood, trustee of Louisa Taylor, to Louisa Taylor 9,000

Recorded Leases.

BERTSCHE, William, to Kate and Dorothea Kund Muller; store 1,743 Madison Av, 2 years..... $420

COLUMBIA COLLEGE TRUSTEES to Fannie McVickar, trustee and executor; w s of College Place, 50 ft s of Murray St, 25x49.6, 21 years..... 750

CRAM, Henry A., to John, Robert, and William Scott; Madison Av, bulkhead line, 136th and 137th St, 10 years..... 7,000

DE FOREST, Henry W., to David Lindenborn; 132 East 23d St, 9 years..... 6,000

FAY, Michael, and William Staeom to William Hudtwalker; store corner Broome and Mangin Sts, 2 years..... 600

OHLSSEN, John D., to Eugene F. Degnan; store, &c., 138 Willis Av, 5 years..... 1,548

SOLLER, Mary, to Timothy and Eliza Burns; store 1,748 Lexington Av, 10 years..... 1,000

SANFORD, P. E., & Co. to Alice A. McCann; ground floor 140 West 31st St, 5 years..... $600

UNGRICH, Martin, to John Switzer; store 2,427 8th Av, 5 years....$2,100 2,300

WEISS, Lena, to Henry Silverstone; store, &c., 316 Broome St, 3 years. 420

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, William C., to Henry Brash; 116 and 118 West 42d St, 3 years..... $85,000

AHRENS, Hermann, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 39 King St, 2 years..... 20,000

BAKER, Sarah J., and another, to New-York Savings Bank; n s of 18th St, 356.3 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year..... 7,000

BAER, Edward, to Mary Schwack; n s of Delancey St, 53 ft e of Sheriff St, 3 years..... 1,500

BISCHOFF, Clara, to Frederick Stroub; w s of 2d Av, 24.3 ft s of 6th St, 3 years..... 3,500

BREHM, Eugene, and another to George Ehret; 119 East 84th St, 1 year..... 1,500

BACH, Daisy, to Carl Fischer; s s of 103d St, 29.6 ft e of Lexington Av, demand..... 2,500

BRANDT, Louis, to William Alexander Smith, as executor; s e corner of Bradhurst Av and 143d St, 5 years..... 16,000

BOSCH, Caroline, to Caroline Bade; e s of Hall St, 22.9 ft n of 6th St, 5 years..... 5,000

BUTLER, Jacob D., to Meyer Coleman; s s 20th St, 193.8 ft w of 6th Av, 4 (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 42,000

BERGMANN, Michael, and wife, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34 Mulberry St, 3 years..... 20,000

BAKER, James, to Estelle Hasberg; 247 West 70th St, 2 years..... 4,000

CAHILL, John M., and wife to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s 152d St, 244.9 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 9,000

COHEN, Lavinia J., to George F. Johnson; s s 92d St, 411.5 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years..... 1,500

CLARK, Mary F., to Mary A. Davis; s s of 62d St, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

COSEY, Patrick, and wife to the Park Building and Loan Association; n s of 113th St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, installments..... 500

COHEN, Maurice K., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 37 King St, 2 years.. 21,000

DUSSELDORF, Otto L., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 132 West 26th St, 1 year.. 3,300

DAY, Thomas D., Jr., to William H. Arnoux and others, executors; 203 West 22d St, 1 year..... 7,500

DENIG, Jennie L., and another to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 153 West 79th St, 3 years..... 21,000

DAGE, Otto H., and others to Leopold Katzenstein; 202 East 96th St, 3 years..... 10,000

DIVERS, Agnes, to Elizabeth N. Mahoney; w s of Broadway, 25 ft s of 31st St, 3 years..... 1,000

DE LACY, Sarah A., to Louisa Hitz; s s of Houston St, 60 ft w of Mangin St, 3 years..... 4,000

DEGNAN, Eugene F., to A. Hupfel's Sons; 158 Willis Av, lease..... 2,650

GRIFFIN, Francis H., to Henry Steers; n s of 85th St, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years..... 16,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, to Emilie Frey; w s of Sheriff St, 60.6 ft s of Houston St, 5 years..... 8,000

GORREN, George T., to Mary E. Lerch, and guardian, 139 West 43d St, ¼ part, secures rent.

GUTNAM, Abraham, and wife to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; s s of 80th St, 145 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 15,000

GIBNEY, Bernard F., to Eliza Bowman; s s of Crimmins Av, 27 ft n of 141st St, 1 year..... 1,000

HIRSH, Jacob, to United States Trust Company, New-York; n s of 18th St, 135 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years. 100,000

HALL, Lucy A., to M. L. Reckerson; w s of Cannon St, 160 ft s of Houston St, 1 year..... 2,000

HABERMACHER, Joseph, to G. F. Weber and another; s s of 86th St, 198 ft w of East End Av, 3 years.. 3,000

HOEBBERMANN, Elise, to Israel S. Feinberg; n s of Cherry St, 151.3 ft e of Montgomery St, demand..... 500

HOFFSTADT, Isidor, to Jacob Hirsh; 244 West 23d St, 1 year..... 27,000

HART, Mary, to Anna A. Knapp; s s of 165th St, 350 ft e of 10th Av, 3 years..... 1,000

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Staten Island Property.

CHOICEST LOCATION AT GIFFORD'S, 200 feet from railroad station; will sell from one to ten acres. Apply at 109 East 35th St.

HUGHES, Catharine, to Henry Herrmann and another; s s of 149th St, 170.3 ft e of Morris Av, 2 years. 400

HAMMERSTEIN, Augusta, to Adolph Steiner; e s of Perry Av, 259 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 1 year.. 1,000

HERZOG, Julia, to A. B. Althauser and another, executors; n s of 114th St, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years.. 12,500

JENKINS, Edward, to F. M. Jencks; e s of 9th Av, 50.5 ft s of 118th St, demand..... 11,000

JACKSON, Benjamin A., and another to E. R. De Grove; s w corner of Water St and Gouverneur Slip, 3 years..... 15,000

JOHNSON, August F., to John F. Steeves; w s of Fox St, 66.3 ft n of Home St, demand..... 3,000

KASSEL, Abraham, and wife to Solomon Frankel; 19 and 21 Rivington St and 178 Chrystie St, 4 years.... 8,000

KUES, Mary, and another to Friederich Selbel; n s 82d St, 298 ft w of Avenue B, 5 years..... 5,000

KOTTEK, Jacob, to Mary S. Hinchman; 90 Ludlow St, 1 year..... 13,500

LEVY, Jefferson M., to Smith Ely; n s 18th St, 180 ft w of 4th Av, 2 years..... 10,000

KRUMWIEDE, Henry W., and wife to The East River Savings Bank; e s 10th Av, 50.2 ft s of 53d St, 5 years..... 12,000

KAUFMANN, Leopold, and wife to Jonas Weil and another; 10 Eldridge St, demand..... 43,000

LOEB, Ernst, to Edward Kaufmann; s s 107th St, 167.9 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 8,000

LAWRENCE, Edward L., to Simon Pretzfeld and others, executors; n e corner of Amsterdam Av and 96th St, 5 years..... 43,000

LAWRENCE, Caroline M., to E. A. Bell; n s 107th St, 284 ft w of Franklin Av, 5 years..... 3,800

MICHAELIS, Matilda, to Baruch Kaufman and others; s s 107th St, 196 ft w of 3d Av, and other property, (six mortgages,) 3 years..... 70,000

McGOWN, John, to Mary L. Hall, as guardian; s s of 107th St, 309 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 10,000

MITCHELL, John, to Elizabeth Aymar; e s of Lexington Av, 46.11 ft s of 107th St, 5 years..... 12,000

MORRISON, Edward, and wife to the Brooklyn Savings Bank; n s of Broome St, 50 ft w of Greene St, 1 year..... 50,000

METROPOLITAN REALTY COMPANY to State Trust Company; 214 to 218 William St and 18 and 20 Rose St; bonds..... 100,000

NORRIS, John G., and wife to Elizabeth Benham; e s of West St, 67 ft s of Charles St, 3 years..... 15,000

PEKLO, August, to Mary A. Flannery; n s of 71st St, 268 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 2,375

PETTINGILL, James H., and others to J. M. Varnum; s s of 130th St, 350 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 12,000

POHALSKI, Flora, and another to John H. Metz; e s of 11th St, 185.3 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years.. 7,200

RUBENS, Morris, to Frederick Mayer; 57 West 82d St, 1 year..... 2,500

RICHARDS, Alice, and another to Florence Crossman; 56 West 75th St, 5 years..... 25,000

ROSENTHAL, Meyer, and wife to Samuel Gans; 344 East 50th St, 5 years..... 8,000

RAYMOND, Gertrude M., to Bessie S. Higgins; s s of 130th St, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years..... 1,000

SANFORD, Pierson E., and another to Alice A. McCann; s s of 31st St, 475 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 14,000

SAKARIASEN, Dederick, and others to Joseph Hirsh; e s of West End Av, 25.2 ft s of 95th St, 1 year..... 60,000

SMITH, Samuel W. B., to F. P. Conrad; n w corner of Amsterdam Av and 100th St, 3 years..... 18,500

SPARLING, Chester F., and wife to The Brainerd Quarry Company; 147 Forsyth St; demand..... 605

STURZENEGGER, Regina, to Edmund Sturzenegger; s s of 157th St, 75 ft e of Melrose Av, 3 years. 6,000

SPAETH, George, and wife to John Frick; n s of Westchester Av, 30 ft e of Stebbins Av, 1 year..... 1,000

SCHUMACHER, William H., and wife to Margaret Knapp; w s of Washington Av, adjoining land of Sophia Guggolz, 24th Ward, 3 years..... 500

SOMERVILLE, John, to H. C. Schroeder; w s of Bathgate Av, 185.5 ft n of 179th St, 1 year..... 2,750

SAME to Mary A. Haring; w s of Bathgate Av, 185.5 ft n of 179th St, 3 years..... 3,750

TODD, David R., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 114th St, 30 ft w of Park Av, 1 year. 45,000

THE METROPOLITAN REALTY Company to New-York Life Insurance Company; n w s of 102d St, at n e s of land of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, 5 years..... 350,000

THE SCOTT ICE AND COAL COMPANY to Metropolitan Trust Company of New-York; n e corner of Madison Av and 136th St, and out-lown property, all rights, franchises, &c., bonds..... 150,000

VAN DOLSEN, John, and wife to Isabella Van Dolsen; s s of 118th St, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 6,000

WICKS, John A., to Jacob H. Westheimer; 1,968 3d Av, 1 year..... 1,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROKER, George, to M. H. Zester.. $5,027

CROSSMAN, Nellie A., to John B. Kissam..... 20,000

EHRLINGER, Charlotte, to Charles Ehrlinger and another (two assignments)..... 2

FIFTH AVENUE BANK to H. A. Wells..... 5,500

GIFFORD, Silas D., executor and trustee, to Ernest Hall..... 1,017

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Solomon Marx..... 1,700

HALSTED, James M., to F. J. Middlebrook..... 14,410

HALSTED, Jacob H., to same..... 14,410

KNAPP, W. P., to Charles W. Pierson..... 2,000

KALISCHER, Adolph S., to The State Bank (two assignments)..... 2

LEWARD, Alfred, to Michael Lapp.. 4,500

PRATT, Bertha H., to The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York..... 3,